

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 307.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, RICHMOND, SURREY.

AT a Meeting of the Church and Congregation connected with the above place of worship, and of a large number of members belonging to neighbouring Churches, with their Pastors, held at Richmond, the 23rd of September, 1851, the following resolutions—after a brief statement by the Rev. Evan Davies, pastor of the church, as to their plans and purposes respecting the erection of a New Chapel, with a Provision for Day Schools on the liberal principle of the British system—were unanimously adopted,—

APSEY PELLATT, Esq., in the Chair.

Moved by the Rev. R. Porter, of Staines; seconded by the Rev. G. P. Davies, of Wandsworth; and supported by the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Brentford,—

1. "That this meeting desires to express its sympathy with the Independent Church at Richmond in its present trying position—one into which any other Church may at any time be thrown by a similar Providence."

Moved by the Rev. J. Dickinson, of Hounslow; seconded by the Rev. G. J. Adeney, of Ealing; and supported by the Rev. L. J. Byrnes, of Kingston,—

2. "That this case is worthy of the kind and practical sympathy of the Christian public, and that the friends constituting this meeting will endeavour to secure for it liberal aid, especially as it is contemplated to make provision for Day Schools in connexion with the New Chapel."

Moved by the Rev. A. E. Lord, of Hershams; seconded by the Rev. R. Ashton, of Putney; and supported by the Rev. W. C. Yonge, of Brentford,—

3. "That these resolutions, signed by the Chairman, be advertised in the *Patriot*, *British Banner*, *Nonconformist*, and *Christian Times* newspapers."

(Signed,) APSEY PELLATT.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CITY-ROAD.

THE Recognition of the Rev. WILLIAM SPENCER EDWARDS as Pastor over the Church assembling in the above Chapel, will take place on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1851.

In the morning, at Eleven o'clock, the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Park Chapel, Camden Town, will deliver the INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE; the Rev. JOHN FROST, of Cotton-end, will offer up the RECOGNITION PRAYER; and the Rev. JOHN LEITCH, D.D., of Craven Chapel, will deliver the CHARGE TO THE MINISTER.

In the evening, at half-past six o'clock, a SERMON will be preached to the Church and Congregation. Several of the neighbouring Ministers will take part in the Services of the day.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

Just published, a full REPORT of the SPEECHES delivered at a Public Meeting of this Denomination of CHRISTIANS, held at FREEMASONS' HALL, on the 19th of August, 1851. 8vo. Price 6d.

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APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society, "to Apprentice the Children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical sentiments," held at the Congregational Library, Finsbury Circus, on Tuesday, the 30th of September, 1851, the four first candidates from the subjoined list were elected to the benefit of the Institution. EDWARD SELBY, Chairman.

1. Henry C. Scarle	833	7. David Jones	109
2. Elizabeth Stanbridge ..	361	8. John Evans	62
3. Henry Jennings	255	9. Rachel J. Jones	46
4. Frederick H. Allen	241	10. Thomas Lawrence	24
5. John T. Jones	241	11. Samuel Rees	9
6. George B. Blesley	151	12. Mary Ann Thomas ..	4

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W. W. KILPIN, Bedford, Secretaries.

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SERVICES IN CONNEXION WITH THE OPENING OF THE COLLEGE.

On the LORD'S DAY, SEPTEMBER 23, SERMONS will be preached on BEHALF of the INSTITUTION, in several places of worship in or near to the Metropolis.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, at Twelve o'clock, the opening of the COLLEGE at ST. JOHN'S-WOOD is intended to take place, according to the following programme:—

Introductory Prayer, and Reading of the Scriptures—Rev. GEORGE CLAYTON.

Prayer—Rev. Dr. BURER.

Introductory Lecture—Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal.

Concluding Prayer—Rev. JAMES STRATTON.

On MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, at Twelve o'clock, a further SERVICE will be held at the COLLEGE, when the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY will deliver an ADDRESS to the STUDENTS; and the Devotional Exercises of the Meeting will be conducted by the Revs. J. C. HARRISON, J. STOUGHTON, and SAMUEL MARTIN.

A Collation will be provided at the College after each of the above Services. Tickets for October 1st, price 5s. each, are now ready, and may be obtained of Messrs. Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's Churchyard; and of Mr. Churchyard, Congregational Library, Blonfield-street.

The Professors have arranged to deliver Introductory Lectures in their several departments in the following order:—

Wednesday, October 1 (as above), Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal.

Friday, October 3, at 12 o'clock, Rev. J. H. GODWIN.

Tuesday, October 7, at 12 o'clock, E. LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

Wednesday, October 8, at 12 o'clock, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

Thursday, October 9, at 12 o'clock, Rev. MAURICE NENNER.

Friday, October 10, at 12 o'clock, W. SMITH, Esq., LL.D., &c.

STUDENTS of the COLLEGE are expected to have made their arrangements for the ensuing session before the 1st of October.

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THE CONGREGATIONAL YEAR-BOOK
will be published JANUARY 1, 1852.

The Editors will feel obliged by corrections, intelligence, and suggestions, addressed to them forthwith, at the Congregational Library. Advertisements to be sent to the Publishers, Messrs. Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's Churchyard.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

"THE TEST OF EXPERIENCE."

WITHIN the narrow compass of little more than a hundred pages, the British Anti-state-church Association has just issued, under the title placed at the head of this article, a concise and masterly exposition of the working of the Voluntary principle in the United States of America. The writer of this small but valuable manual, the Rev. John Howard Hinton, M.A., needs no introduction of ours, either to our own readers, or to the public. His logical precision of thought, his industry in exploring all the sources of information, his conscientiousness in the use of the materials he thus acquires in forming his own convictions, and his aptitude in giving to them clear and forcible utterance, are pretty generally known, and are highly appreciated. The work to which we are now anxious to invite the early attention of our friends fully sustains his reputation in all these respects. As an argument, based on experience, it appears to us unanswerable, irresistible—and the shape into which it has been cast will render it, doubtless, as popular as it is powerful. Hitherto, information on this deeply interesting subject has been diffused through massy and expensive volumes, as gold lies scattered in small particles over vast surfaces of the soil. It has been Mr. Hinton's task to dig for the precious metal—Truth—to sift it from everything extraneous to itself, and to present it pure and unalloyed, compressed into as small a space as possible. Two hours' reading may now put any man who desires it into possession of complete and accurate information as to the practical results of the Voluntary principle in America.

The plan of Mr. Hinton's volume may be sketched in few words. A page or two of introductory matter is given to a lucid statement of the question which the work is intended to answer. The writer then sets forth, in the four chapters which constitute the first part of his little work, the history, the working, and the abolition of the compulsory principle in the United States, and deduces from them the argument which they fairly embody. He passes on, in the second part, to a notice of the voluntary principle as there practically developed—he reviews the opinions which obtained with respect to its introduction—he sums up, under several heads, its direct results, incontestably proving therefrom its adequacy to meet the wants of a rapidly-increasing population. Nor does he stop here. He presents, in few words, the chief of those collateral results which will probably impress many minds more deeply than those which are direct. He examines and refutes the objections which have been, or may be, urged against a national recognition of the Voluntary principle in regard to religious affairs, and he concludes by opening up, with great brevity, the sources of its power. We will not enter into any

detailed description of the contents of this volume. We deem it unnecessary. It is at once so readable, and so cheap—it offers such a store of useful information, in such an accessible form, that we shall confide in the good sense of our readers to purchase the work, and make themselves familiar with its contents.

One fact outweighs a hundred opposing probabilities. Dr. Lardner wrote a scientific treatise to prove the utter impossibility of crossing the Atlantic in steam-vessels, and, perhaps, it would have been difficult to confute his reasoning by a scientific demonstration. It was not attempted. It was very speedily rendered unnecessary. Practical men, unconvinced by the learned Doctor's treatise, boldly made the experiment, and its success was the best solution of what might otherwise have been a much-disputed problem. The argument from experience is to human minds the strongest that can be presented. Endless discussions may turn upon the question of *what may be*; *what is* soon settles the noisiest controversy. In relation to the necessity of State support for the maintenance or efficiency of Christian institutions, there are not a few amongst us unable to discern, or to confide in, the essential vitality of God-given truth, the adaptation of great Providential laws to the nature, the position, or the wants of man, or the essential discrepancy between a system which addresses itself to the will, and means which touch only the actions, of our fellows. From all such considerations many find a way of escape, and trusting rather in what they see than in what they should believe, they exalt their own blunder into a virtue, and think to serve God by zealously propagating the delusion born of their own incredulity. These men are continually deriding the inefficiency of the Voluntary principle, forgetful that they are thereby disparaging the power of Christianity to achieve, under the protection of its Supreme Head, its own beneficent ends. It seems useless to ply against such minds abstract arguments, however cogent. The thick skin of their prejudices turns them aside, as "Leviathan laughs at the shaking of the spear." But facts like those brought out in the volume above adverted to, are as "a hook in the nose." They cannot be shaken off by bold assertions. Their force cannot be impaired by the liveliest raillery. They carry their moral within them—a moral which indisposition itself cannot fully neutralize. Hence the importance of making such facts widely known. Their tendency is to shorten controversy, to silence the objections of ingenuity, to settle the minds of candid inquirers, and to strengthen the faith of those who already believe. The British Anti-state-church Association never aimed a truer, or better-tempered, shaft against the system which it is their object to annihilate, than that supplied by this little volume.

It will be said, as it has been said before, that the argument drawn from experience does not apply—that however the Voluntary principle may answer in America, its failure in this country would be certain—that it is one thing to leave Christianity to its own resources in a newly-peopled region, and another to return to primitive methods in an old and densely-populated empire like ours. To us, however, it appears that the argument tells the other way. Surely, if anywhere the self-inherent power of revealed truth to meet the spiritual necessities of men might be expected to fall short of its designs, it is in *thinly* peopled districts, where the energies of men are occupied in subduing to their hand the yet untamed ruggedness of nature, where population increases with a rapidity beyond all precedent, and where much of that increase is made up of the off-scouring of the European States. Surely, if under any conditions, we might, with reason, look for its success, it would be in a country, like our own, where religious activity has been long exercised; where the worth of Christian institutions is professedly recognised; where the weak are under the eye of, and in close contiguity with, the strong; and where the responsibility of every individual in relation to the welfare of the community at large, is growingly felt, and daily responded to. Care to maintain Christian institutions is not a whit more

natural to men when doing battle with Nature in the wilderness, than when dwelling with comparative ease in a well-ordered State. The expression of that care, in providing means for public worship, is quite as difficult, and calls for quite as much sacrifice, in the one case as in the other. That which weighs down, and paralyzes, the action of the Voluntary principle in Great Britain, is the existence of a State Church, honoured by the Legislature, upheld by the aristocracy, and richly endowed from public resources. It is *this* which constitutes the main impediment to the onward march, and complete triumph, of Christian willing-hood, in this land. Remove this, and you release from superincumbent pressure all the springs of religious zeal and philanthropy. At present, it is the one insuperable difficulty with which Voluntaryism has to contend, enervating its motives, opposing its activity, deriding its efforts, and, to a great extent, interfering with its success. Religion is first made drunk with a worldly spirit, and is then taunted with being incapable of taking care of herself.

In the conflict which we foresee to be approaching, the utility of such publications as that which has given occasion to these remarks, will be amply demonstrated. It is our present business to break up, as we can, the thick crust of prejudice, and to chase from the minds of the timid those fears which drive them to take refuge in whatever happens to exist. Nothing, we think, is better calculated to achieve this desirable consummation, than pointing the attention of our countrymen to facts which cannot be gainsayed, illustrative of the power of Christian willinghood to meet all the exigencies of man's religious condition. We ask our friends, therefore, in all seriousness, not merely to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" this book for their own advantage, but to put it in circulation wherever their influence can make itself felt. If they have Church connexions, let them use their best efforts to persuade them to a candid perusal of this "Test of Experience." If, within the circle of their acquaintance there are half-hearted friends, let them try, by means of this work, to brace up their nerves. The effect may not be immediately visible, but it will show itself in the day of trial. When the hour comes in which it will be necessary for every man to take his side in the great controversy of the age, the impressions made by this concise statement of facts will exert their influence in determining what that side shall be. They who are diligent in seed-time need never expect destitution in the day of harvest. A small sacrifice now may render unnecessary a much greater sacrifice hereafter. A little activity at the present moment, a little liberality, may go further towards the accomplishment of our great purpose, than would a tenfold measure of them at a later season. We ought not to rest until we have made every thoughtful man within these realms acquainted with the fact that, in regard to the efficiency of the voluntary principle, we are able triumphantly to point to "*the test of experience.*"

EPISCOPAL EMOLUMENTS.

A recent number of the official *Gazette* contains the scheme for regulating the incomes of the several archbishops and bishops of England and Wales, prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Every archbishop or bishop appointed since January, 1848, is required to furnish a correct account, certified under his own hand, on or before the 25th of March, and 29th of September, in each year, of all moneys actually received by him in respect of the revenues of his see for the preceding half-year. Where such receipts exceed the sum due under a scale which we notice below, the surplus is to be paid to the account of the Commissioners at the Bank of England. No renewal of any lease can be effected by any prelate until the amount of the fine has been approved by the Commissioners. Where the fine exceeds the half-yearly stipend of the bishop, the Commissioners may require it to be paid to themselves. Bishops who have succeeded since 1848, are, in their first return, to include a statement of all sums received by them since their appointment. Any excess over the prescribed income to be paid to the Commissioners, and any defect to be made up by them. Permission is given to any bishop appointed before

* Library for the Times. The Test of Experience; or, the Voluntary Principle in the United States. By JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A. London: Albert Cookshaw, 41, Ludgate-hill, 1851.

1848 to enter at any time into an agreement with the Commissioners, for regulating his income according to the prescribed scheme. The see of Manchester, until it shall become endowed with real property, is excepted from the operation of this scheme.

At the foot of the scheme is appended the schedule of the incomes of the bishops as they are fixed by the existing law:—

See.	Income.	See.	Income.
Canterbury	£15,000	Gloucester and Bristol..	£5,000
York	10,000	Hereford	4,200
London	10,000	Lehfield	4,500
Durham	8,000	Lincoln	5,000
Winchester	7,000	Llandaff	4,200
St. Asaph	4,200	Manchester	4,200
Bangor	4,200	Norwich	4,500
Bath and Wells.....	5,000	Oxford	5,000
Carlisle	4,500	Peterborough	4,500
Chester	4,500	Ripon	4,500
Chichester	4,200	Rochester	5,000
St. David's.....	4,500	Salisbury	5,000
Ely	5,500	Worcester	5,000
Exeter.....	5,000		

DISSENSIONS IN AND SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH.

The letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, which we gave in the Postscript to our last, has by no means allayed the excitement kindled by the original epistle to Mr. "Francis." The *Morning Chronicle* observes upon it:—"The very hypothesis upon which (perhaps unconsciously) it is founded—the distinction, namely, between the 'Church of England' and the 'Church of Christ'—as if a man could be truly a clergyman of the larger body, and truly only a layman of the smaller and included one—stamps its value. It either proclaims a self-evident absurdity, or it lays down that the Church of England is not of the Church of Christ—a very Ultramontane view to emanate from Addington. The treatment of it by Churchmen and Church unions must clearly be regulated according to the double aspect which the document presents."

The Bishop of Exeter keeps silence, being busied in carrying out the resolutions of his synod, by instituting a new order of deacons. But he has given an emphatic confirmation to his excommunication of the Metropolitan. The *Record* says:—"A gentleman about to receive ordination in the diocese of Exeter, lately procured testimonials from benefited clergymen in the diocese of Canterbury, which, in accordance with the usual custom in such cases, received the counter-signature of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Upon this document being forwarded to the Bishop of Exeter, his lordship returned it, refusing to accept the subscription of the Metropolitan."

The adjacent see of Bath and Wells seems to be rearing dignitaries for the Church of Rome. The *Exeter Flying Post* of yesterday week announced, with expressions of grief but not astonishment, that the Hon. and Rev. W. Towry Law, had resigned his living and chancellorship prior to secession. The step was sudden and unexpected, and no small amount of temporary inconvenience has arisen from the consequent suspension of the functions of the surrogates, who are unable to grant any marriage licenses to parties desirous of being married until the new chancellor shall have been appointed. His successor will, probably, be only a shade less Romanistic; for since this secession, the Bishop has appointed to an archdeaconry none less than the Rev. G. A. Denison! Mr. Denison's last achievement as Vicar of East Brent was the publication of a letter desiring a competent tribunal to decide between the archbishop and himself as to the value of episcopal ordination, and laying down thus his belief on the doctrine of Holy Orders:—"1st, Affirmatively—That, by the imposition of the bishop's hands, 'the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God' is committed unto men; and therein, and thereby, the power of forgiving and retaining sins, and of dispensing 'the Word of God and his Holy Sacrament.' 2nd, Negatively—That, without the imposition of the bishop's hands, 'the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God' is not committed unto men, under the ordinary providence of God."

—The Archbishop, it seems, is bent upon repairing the laxity of his brother of London, in enforcing the commemoration of Puseyistic observances. The *Morning Chronicle* is informed by a correspondent:—"Some days since it was stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury had determined on proceeding ecclesiastically against certain clergymen in his diocese who have persisted in performing the services of their churches in a manner opposed to his grace's wishes. That step has now been taken. Mr. Barber, the archbishop's apparitor, has waited upon the parties, and served them with 'monitions' (a sort of ecclesiastical writ), the result of which will be, that if they do not within a given time abandon the practices of which his grace complains, they will be cited to the Court of Arches to defend their conduct; a course of proceeding which, if adverse to them, will entail enormous expenses upon them, and, in all probability, result in suspension from their benefices. Owing to absence from their livings by some of the incumbents, the archbishop's apparitor has not been able to serve all the monitions; but he expects to be able to do so in the course of a few days."

ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.—It is again announced that the Synod of the Roman Catholic episcopate in England, interrupted by the introduction of the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, is about to be held in London, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster of course presiding.

THE SALE OF GOODS SEIZED FOR CHURCH-RATES.—A circumstance has occurred at Rochester, which

may not be without a salutary effect in reference to the mode of making seizures for Church-rates. Half-a-dozen members of the Society of Friends, who had been summoned for non-payment, complained, in prospect, of the expenses attending the distraint, and likewise of their goods being sold at a public-house. The Mayor made the usual order, but directed that, in future, the goods seized should be placed in the station-house, and afterwards be publicly sold in the market-place.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.—At the last meeting of this body (on the 16th ult.), the subject of American Slavery was introduced, and reserved for full discussion at a meeting of the Board on the 7th of October. The Rev. James Sherman has published in the columns of our contemporary, the *Patriot*, a letter from Lewis Tappan, Secretary to the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, expressing his surprise that the Rev. Mr. Chickering—whose speech at the last meeting of the Congregational Union made quite a sensation—should have passed himself off as an Abolitionist. "He is not an Abolitionist, has never favoured the cause of Abolition, and has been considered a Conservative and Pro-slavery man."

THE ANNUITY-TAX.—At a private meeting of the Town-Council of Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the first practical step in the way of legislating for the settlement of the Annuity-tax was taken. The draft of a bill to be introduced into the House of Commons next session was laid before the Council for their revision. In this work, we believe, they proceeded some length, and with a unanimity which augurs well for the satisfactory adjustment of the measure. —*Scotsman*.

THE PULPIT STAIRS THE "HYMENEAL ALTAR."—A correspondent informs us that a marriage was celebrated one day last week, at the parish church of Barking, Essex, when the vicar objected to the ceremony being performed at the "altar," or communion table, as the bride had not been confirmed; and so the marriage was "solemnized" at the foot of the pulpit stairs.—Why did the young lady wish or consent to be wedded according to the rites of a communion into which she had not entered by a voluntary act?

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BUNTING AND DR. NEWTON.—A meeting of laymen of the Wesleyan Connexion was held yesterday week at the Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street, when it was determined to present a testimonial in the shape of an annuity to Dr. Jabez Bunting on his retirement from active service, and a similar testimonial to Dr. Robert Newton, when he shall cease to itinerate. The proposal, as stated in the circular convening the meeting, is to raise a fund, from which a fitting annuity shall be paid to Dr. Bunting during the term of his natural life; and that when Dr. Newton shall cease to itinerate, annuity of equal amount shall be paid him from the same fund; and also at the decease of either, a reduced annuity shall be applied to the use of any surviving unmarried daughters. It is further proposed that, after these annuities shall have been paid, any annual surplus, and after all the annuities shall have ceased, then the whole of the principal shall be applied in equal parts to the "Aged Preachers' Fund," and the "Wesleyan Missionary Society."

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE PARISHIONERS OF WHITECHAPEL.—The parishioners of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, have recently elected one of the curates, the Rev. J. Windle, to the post of afternoon lecturer. To the surprise of all parties, the bishop refused to license him in this capacity, "there being no endowment of the lectureship." A meeting of the parishioners was in consequence called, at which one of the parishioners (Mr. Freeman) said, that it was evident that what the bishop wanted was either a rich Church, or no Church at all [hear, hear]. Though a staunch Churchman himself, he must say the bishop was like the fifth wheel of a coach, neither good for use nor ornament [laughter]. He did more harm than good to the Church, and the sooner it was rid of such bishops the better. As Mr. Windle was already licensed as curate, it was agreed that he should preach in the afternoon without a separate license.

THE ATTORNEY AND THE CHURCH-RATE COLLECTOR.—A limb of the law in this town was lately waited upon, at rather an early hour in the morning, by a collector of Church-rates. The lawyer made his appearance at the door minus several of his upper garments, but he very politely invited the collector to walk in and take a seat. He protested that a man who did not pay his taxes must be looked upon with great suspicion, apologized for being out so often when the collector called, expressed a hope that no one had seen the taxman enter the house. The collector replied that he believed no one had seen him. This assurance appeared for the time to relieve the mind of the lawyer, who retired to an adjoining room. He soon re-appeared with a fine razor and strop in his hand, and continued for some seconds to sharpen the instrument. He seemed a little nervous, and after a few questions and answers had passed between him and the collector, the lawyer said, "Are you quite sure no one saw you come in?" The collector, who began not to like the looks of the man of legal attainments, replied, "Oh, I'm quite sure no one saw me come in." "Then," said the lawyer, drawing the razor across the strop more savagely, "I'll take good care no one sees you go out." The collector became alarmed, and looked about for a way of retreat. "Stop till I get a bucket," said the attorney; "I'll not have any dirt here, but I'll soon put you from going out." As he spoke, the lawyer retired, and began to shout to his servant to bring a bucket. The collector was in

despair, and as soon as his supposed assailant turned his back, he rushed out of the door, and never again troubled the lawyer for Church-rates.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

JOHN LOCKE ON GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—I esteem it above all things necessary to distinguish exactly the business of civil government from that of religion, and to settle the just bounds that lie between the one and the other. If this be not done, there can be no end put to the controversies that will be always arising between those that have, or at least pretend to have, on the one side, a concernment for the interest of men's souls, and, on the other side, a care of the commonwealth. The commonwealth seems to me to be a society of men constituted only for the procuring, preserving, and advancing their own civil interests. Civil interest I call life, liberty, health, and indolency of body; and the possession of outward things, such as money, lands, houses, furniture, and the like. It is the duty of the civil magistrate, by the impartial execution of equal laws, to secure unto all the people in general, and to every one of his subjects in particular, the just possession of these things belonging to this life. . . . Now that the whole jurisdiction of the magistrate reaches only to these civil concerns; and that all civil power, right, and dominion, is bounded and confined to the only care of promoting these things; and that it neither can nor ought in any manner to be extended to the salvation of souls; these following considerations seem unto me abundantly to demonstrate. First, because the care of souls is not committed to the civil magistrate, any more than to other men. It is not committed, I say, by God; because it appears not that God has ever given any authority to one man over another, as to compel any one to his religion. Nor can any such power be vested in the magistrate by the people; because no man can so far abandon the care of his own salvation, as blindly to leave it to the choice of any other, whether prince or subject, to prescribe to him what faith or worship he shall embrace. In the second place, the care of souls cannot belong to the civil magistrate, because his power consists only in outward force; but true and saving religion consists in the inward persuasion of the mind, without which nothing can be acceptable to God. And such is the nature of the understanding, that it cannot be compelled to the belief of anything by outward force. In the third place, the care of the salvation of men's souls cannot belong to the magistrate; because though the rigour of laws and the force of penalties were capable to convince and change men's minds, yet would not that help at all to the salvation of their souls. For, there being but one truth, one way to heaven; what hope is there that more men would be led into it, if they had no other rule to follow but the religion of the court, and were put under the necessity to quit the light of their own reason, to oppose the dictates of their own consciences, and blindly to resign up themselves to the will of their governors, and to the religion which either ignorance, ambition, or superstition had chanced to establish in the countries where they were born? The church itself is a thing absolutely separate and distinct from the commonwealth. The boundaries on both sides are fixed and immovable. He jumbles heaven and earth together, the things most remote and opposite, who mixes these societies, which are, in their original, end, business, and in everything, perfectly distinct, and infinitely different from each other."—*Anti-state church note-paper*, No. 2.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—An accident, attended with somewhat disastrous consequences, happened on the London and South-Western Railway, at Nine Elms, on Saturday evening. Some time since a train ran off the rails at the points near this station. The managers had, therefore, a lodge built, and a man placed in charge of the switches, and from that period up to Saturday last everything had passed safely. The man was taken suddenly ill, and the officials put an old experienced plate-layer, named Sykes, in his place. During the day he performed his business well, but the moment the Twickenham train, due at Waterloo-road at 8 10 p.m. came in sight, he reversed the points so as to turn the train in the direction of the luggage-sheds at Nine Elms. On finding what he had done, he endeavoured to close the point he had opened, and then ran into his lodge. The consequence was, that the engine had barely passed the point, when the tender, being dragged over the connecting rail, was thrown over, and, falling upon the pointman's lodge, completely demolished it, the man escaping with one or two severe bruises. In the carriages there were thirty passengers. The locomotive finally struck one of two luggage waggons which William Matthews was engaged in drawing together. He was knocked down, and two horses hurled across the metals. One of the latter was almost instantaneously killed, and the other so terribly cut as to be obliged to be killed the next morning. Matthews received such frightful injuries that his recovery is despaired of. The passengers were alarmed, but not hurt.—A slight collision took place on Monday, near Barnet, on the Great Northern line, for which the engine driver was given into custody by the station master.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO DISSENTING MINISTERS.—On Wednesday, Mr. J. Davey, Baptist minister, of Hereford, and Mr. J. B. Little, Baptist minister of Fownhope, accompanied by two friends from Hereford, went to bathe in the river Wye, at a place called the Polly, in the parish of Fownhope, and narrowly escaped death by drowning; Mr. Davey was for some time insensible.

It is proposed to build a granite bridge of two miles long across the river Severn.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL AND DAY SCHOOLS AT RICHMOND.—The Rev. E. Davies, minister to the above chapel, writes as follows:—"I hereby forward you an advertisement respecting our late calamity. The resolutions will speak for themselves. As to the meeting, at which they were passed, I will only observe that we invited the pastors and members of our neighbouring churches to come and give us their counsel and countenance. A large number kindly came, and two pastors were furnished with very substantial proofs, from their people, of their sympathy. One presented us a purse of £20, and another one of nearly half that amount; others announced that efforts had already been set on foot among their people to help on the good work so seriously interrupted by the late disaster. All said that in due time their sympathy should assume a tangible form. We are encouraged on all hands to persevere in the project of making a provision for day schools. Mr. Joshua Wilson, for instance, in promising £10 as his own contribution, suggests that we put forth this prominently before the friends of education, and it is his conviction we shall not appeal in vain."

[In inserting the above we cannot refrain from saying, that whatever special claims there may be upon the aid of the public in helping to repair the late calamity at Richmond, there ought to be no necessity for such appeals at all. The rate of insurance is now so low that the neglect to avail themselves of such a safeguard against accident on the part of the trustees of chapels and schools, is really inexcusable; and it becomes all who are in any way interested in such property to see to it before it is too late, that it is insured to the full value. In a general way the public ought not to be called upon to make good losses arising from culpable negligence. It is vicious in principle, and only tends to perpetuate the evil.—Ed.]

DORCHESTER.—The Rev. S. Simcox, the pastor of the Baptist church, in this town, having accepted the unanimous invitation to the oversight of the church and congregation at Southwell, Notts, it was determined to hold, previously to his leaving Dorchester, a public tea-meeting, to give expression to those feelings of esteem in which he is universally held. There were present on this occasion members from the congregations of every religious body in the town. The children of the Sunday school having been first entertained, a goodly number of friends were accommodated in the body of the chapel. The business of the evening having been commenced by the Rev. J. K. Stallybrass (Independent), offering prayer, one of the friends read a short address on the present circumstances of the congregation, and bidding farewell to the retiring pastor. The meeting was subsequently addressed by several friends, and Mr. Simcox affectionately took leave of his late charge.

DARLINGTON.—The Congregational church here was re-opened on Sunday, the 21st ult., when sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, to crowded congregations. On the Monday evening following, a Congregational *soirée* was held, when the Rev. R. Macbeth (the minister), the Rev. R. M. Davis, of Oldham, and other ministers, addressed the meeting.

RICKMANSWORTH.—On Wednesday last, Mr. A. Weinberg (late of Stepney College) was publicly recognised as pastor of the Baptist Church at this place. The Rev. W. Payne, of Chesham, the Rev. W. Pratten, of Boxmoor, the Rev. W. Alliot, of Bedford, the Rev. J. Angus, M.A., President of Stepney College, and the Rev. R. H. Herschell, of London, conducted the morning service. In the evening, the Rev. W. Brock, of London, preached. The neighbouring ministers present were, the Rev. W. Pratten, Boxmoor; J. P. Hewlett, Watford; T. Carter, Chenies; — Newlyn, Chalfont St. Giles, and others; besides a large number of the members of their respective churches and congregations.

SHIRLEY, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—The anniversary of the opening of a room for public worship in this village, was held on the 12th inst. The tea-meeting and public service were well attended, and much interest was excited in prospect of a new chapel, and the information given by the secretary that nearly one-third of the money necessary for the object was obtained. This effort has been chiefly sustained by the Baptist ministers of Southampton, for about two years, during which time, although the room has been twice enlarged, it is generally filled to overflowing.

SPIRITUAL WANTS OF BRIGHTON.—A correspondent, in reference to the advertisements which have appeared in our paper on this subject, says:—

Perhaps there is not another town in the kingdom which offers an equal field of usefulness to an humble, earnest, minister of Christ. Here is a town of about 70,000 inhabitants, besides tens of thousands of visitors coming and going, with only two Independent chapels—one of which, for various reasons which I need not name, is but very thinly attended, and the other, a small chapel situate in the outskirts of the town. I assure you, sir, here are scores, nay, hundreds of persons, who would hail a minister of Christ, and who would at once rally round him. We have heard that it is the intention of some parties in London to build an Independent chapel here, and many are the anxious questions which are asked respecting it. But, sir, you may ask—why, if such be the case, do not such parties *unite*, and *build* a chapel and invite a minister? For this simple reason—Some disinterested and influential person or persons are wanted to give the matter a start, and I am persuaded the difficulty would at once be overcome. Perhaps you or some of your numerous correspondents can inform us if the chapel which has been talked of is likely to be taken in hand soon, or if the matter is likely to be dropped. We are anxious on the subject. There is a

large theatre in the best situation in the town for sale, or to be let, which might be converted into a chapel with comparatively little expense.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., having resigned his charge as pastor of the church assembling in St. James's Chapel, in this town, to take the oversight of the church assembling in Albion-street Chapel, Astcun-under-Lyne, Lancashire, the teachers of the Sabbath-schools and members of his Bible-classes (male and female), at a *soirée* held at the Crown Temperance Hotel, Newcastle, on Monday, the 22nd ult., presented him with a copy of Dr. Adam Clarke's "Commentary," 6 vols, royal 8vo, beautifully bound in half morocco, containing a suitable inscription, as a testimonial of their high esteem. Mr. M'Queen, one of the superintendents, presided, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Paxton and W. Barkas. Mr. R. Rodwell, after a very appropriate address, presented the testimonial in the name of the parties assembled, after which Mr. Rogers replied in very feeling terms. He adverted to the various hopes and fears which had possessed him during the six years he had been amongst them—six years of prayer and labour in their behalf. Had he been the harbinger of his own destiny, his desire would have been to have lived and died amongst them. He urged his young friends to seek an enlarged acquaintance with the word of God, and, whatever might be their other acquirements, to make vital religion the great business of life. He cautioned the young men especially not to imbibe the too prevalent idea of making intellectual power the chief concern, nor to allow themselves to be swayed into the belief that because a thing is new, therefore it is to be adopted, urging that there are new things that are not true, and true things that are not new.

HEREFORD.—The Rev. E. White, Independent minister, of Hereford, being about to remove to London, a meeting was held on Tuesday (the 23rd ult.), to take leave of him. The meeting was very numerous, and was attended by many ministers of the town and county. In the course of his valedictory address, Mr. White said, "Some Dissenting ministers had abandoned their churches in consequence of a change in their ecclesiastical opinions; but the result of his experience in Hereford—although it had caused him to love and esteem some of the clergy of the Establishment—had been anything rather than to make him less of a Dissenter. He should leave Hereford with, if possible, much stronger convictions on the great principles of Non-conformity than when he entered." The next day, a deputation from the ladies of the congregation presented Mr. White with an elegant gold watch.

STUBBIN-IN-HOYLAND, NEAR ROTHERHAM.—The Rev. J. Cummins, late of Kirkheaton, having received and accepted an unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, was publicly recognised on Monday, the 15th ult., when about 200 friends took tea together. After tea, a public meeting was held, when prayer having been offered, the senior deacon gave the pastor a welcome to his new sphere, and Mr. Cummins having stated the circumstances which had led to his settlement amongst them, addresses were delivered on their doctrinal views, church order, their past history and present position as a denomination. It is proposed forthwith to increase the accommodation of the place of worship, to erect a building to be used as a Sabbath and day school, and to build a residence for the minister. Mr. Pritchard, of York, architect, has forwarded plans, which, with certain modifications, have been adopted.

THE EXHIBITION SERVICES AT EXETER HALL closed on Sunday last; when sermons were delivered by the Rev. J. H. Hinton and the Rev. W. Brock to overflowing audiences. These services have been continued through five months, and have been chiefly attended by provincial visitors. Not a single collection has been made during the whole time, the expenses being defrayed by private contributions. The total number of attendants is estimated at 150,000!

TAMWORTH.—The friends of Mr. R. Massy, who, for upwards of twenty-five years, gratuitously, has sustained the office of pastor of the Baptist Church in this place, determined, some time ago, to present to him an acknowledgment of his faithful and untiring efforts. Accordingly, on Monday, the 22nd ult., Mr. Massy was invited to meet his friends in the Town Hall (kindly lent by the Mayor for the occasion), when nearly two hundred sat down to tea. In the evening a public meeting was held, over which Mr. Bissel, of Birmingham, presided. The Rev. J. Davies, Baptist Minister, Willenhall, presented to Mr. Massy, in the name of his friends, an elegant skeleton spring clock, bearing an appropriate inscription. Mr. Massy having expressed his feelings on the occasion, speeches were delivered by Mr. T. Watton and Mr. T. Argyle, Wesleyan local preachers; the Rev. T. Johnson, Independent Minister, Tamworth; and Rev. G. Staples, Baptist Minister, Measham; all of whom testified their high esteem for Mr. Massy as a neighbour and a minister of the gospel. The meeting concluded by votes of thanks to the Mayor, for the use of the hall; to the ladies for their kindness in providing the tea; and to the Chairman.

BELTON, RUTLAND.—The Rev. H. Whitlock, after presiding over the church and congregation here upwards of ten years, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last, to a numerous audience; he having accepted the unanimous invitation of the members of the Church of Christ at Barton, Northamptonshire, to become their pastor, where he will enter on his labours next Lord's-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"REAPING, WITHOUT SOWING, WEALTH."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

"Some effect must surely be produced [by the Californian and Australian discoveries of gold] upon that extraordinary anomaly of legislation, by which gold is exempted from all the ordinary conditions of commerce; so that, while whatever else growing upon or below the earth is left to find its market price in the market value, a pound weight of that mysterious substance is assured of finding buyers at a fixed sum of money."—*Nonconformist*, Sept. 24, 1851.

SIR,—I have read the above paragraph in the *Nonconformist* with the usual degree of bewilderment, which, from some cause or other, generally affects me in all currency questions or arguments—and, as I reperused it and weighed each word, I asked myself what it really meant. Not that the sentiment was new or startling, for it is, I believe, almost universal, and yet, to my weak understanding, the meaning is as obscure as ever. I conclude it has reference to the fact that the price of gold is declared to be £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce—unalterable through any increased abundance or scarcity, or the varying cost of its production. So far, good—but still it seems to me that we are not at the root of the matter. What is really meant by the price of gold being fixed at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce?

My own views on the subject are, I fear, very crude, but I will, nevertheless, endeavour to explain them. Briefly, then, I understand the simple facts of the case to be these:—First, that the Mint or Government stamp is essential to the legal use of gold, silver, or copper, as coin, or media of exchange. Secondly, that our Mint—out of an ounce of gold, alloyed to a certain specified amount—coins three sovereigns and 11-12ths of a sovereign (17s. 10½d. being 11-12ths of a sovereign). Or, to put the proposition conversely, that the English sovereign or pound sterling (which I consider identical or convertible terms) weighs 12 47ths of an ounce.

But how is this any interference with "the ordinary conditions of commerce?" How does it, in any degree, "fix the value of gold?" or, "prevent its finding its market price in the market?" Is it enacted that an ounce of gold (otherwise 3 11-12ths sovereigns) shall always be exchangeable for the same quantity of wheat, of iron, or of cotton, the same amount of land, of labour, or of skill? If so, I could understand the matter, but confessedly, it is no such thing. The value of gold varies every day, with respect to all other commodities (silver and copper coins alone excepted). Aye, but still we are told that it is so arbitrary that an ounce of gold should always be declared worth £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, neither more nor less. And what is this but saying that a bushel of wheat is always worth a bushel of wheat?—a ton of iron always worth a ton of iron? (quality, of course, being assumed identical). What is it, as respects gold, but saying that 12 47ths of an ounce of gold (being, as before said, the weight of a sovereign), is always worth one-third of the weight of three sovereigns—otherwise 3 11-12ths of an ounce? What, in short, is it but saying that the sovereign shall always be of one unvarying weight—whatever the variations in the value of the gold of which it is made? Gold compared with itself must always have the same value—but so must any other commodity. Gold is the standard of price, not of value: our mention of the price of an article has always direct reference to the quantities of gold coin it is worth. The property and convenience to the public of the power to coin money being confined to some central authority, as a universally acknowledged guarantee for its uniform weight and purity, seem so obvious as hardly to require remark. Nor do I imagine that this is the objection in the minds of those who think that "gold is exempted from the ordinary conditions of commerce," and I believe the Mint stamp no more interferes with the value of gold, than the Goldsmith's Company's stamp prevents competition among silver-smiths, or makes fruitless Cox Savory's advertisements.

The one exception above-named seems worth the attention of those learned in currency questions, now that the recent discoveries of gold in California and Australia seem likely to affect the comparative cost of gold and silver if unaccompanied by similar discoveries of the latter metal; it being enacted to the effect that twenty pieces of silver of the defined and unvarying weight of our shilling shall always be worth 12 47ths of an ounce of gold, irrespective of the comparative abundance or cost of the two metals.

The terms *price* and *value* invite observation in connexion with this subject; but I forbear in tenderness to the columns of the *Nonconformist*, or rather I should say to the patience of its editor, who may probably think the columns of his paper will be better without these lucubrations of

CIVIS.

COLLEGES IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—An advertisement appears in the *Nonconformist* of the 3rd inst., calling the attention of the public to "Gorham College, Liverpool, Nova Scotia," on behalf of which institution the Rev. Frederick Tomkins, A.M., is now soliciting subscriptions in England.

The advertisement states, that "unlike all the collegiate institutions of these provinces, it [Gorham College] is entirely sustained by voluntary contributions, and the fees of the students, not being in any sense aided by the funds, or subject to the inspection of the provincial Legislature."

I beg to say that the above-cited statement is not quite correct. Gorham College is not the only institution in these provinces that is "entirely sustained by voluntary contributions," &c.; Acadia College, over which I have the honour to preside, is in the same position. It is neither "aided by the funds," nor "subject to the inspection," of the Legislature.

If I mistake not, Gorham College is endowed with the munificence of the lady who founded it. Acadia College is unendowed. Its advantages, like those of the sister institution, are "equally available to individuals of all denominations."

British Christians should cherish such institutions. They need assistance, especially in their library departments. We, for instance, sadly want a copy of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Can you persuade a liberal friend to send us one?

Yours truly,

J. M. CHAMP

Acadia College, Horton, Nova Scotia,
Sept. 17, 1851.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONTROVERSY.

EXAMINATION OF THE TWO MANCHESTER SCHEMES.

In our last number we were unable to do more than barely advert to the paper read by Edward Baines, Esq., of Leeds, at the public meeting held at Manchester on the preceding Wednesday. We are sure that our readers will be glad to see in *extenso* a paper which deals so conclusively with the two Manchester schemes, and presents many novel and weighty arguments having a general bearing upon this important controversy.

EDWARD BAINES, Esq., of Leeds, was received with much applause. He said:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I ask your indulgence for only a few minutes, while I read a paper which I will not say is itself important, but which I will say draws attention, as closely as I can, to some of the most important points relative to the educational state and prospects of Manchester, of Lancashire, and of England, that at present occupy the public mind, and especially in this community, with so much intenseness. I have had an opportunity of paying considerable attention to this subject; and, therefore, the few views and facts which I wish, with much simplicity, to impress upon your minds, are, I think, calculated to enable us to answer the arguments which are urged, both on behalf of the National Public School Association, and of the advocates of the local plan, in this town. Mr. Baines then proceeded as follows:—

The two Manchester plans of education—the secular and the local—both propose to revolutionize the system of schools by withdrawing their support from the parents of the children, and religious and benevolent societies, and throwing that support on public rates levied from the entire community. This is objectionable on the serious ground, that it would be an open adoption of the principle and practice of *communism*, and liable to all the evils that attach to that system. The two plans are also both exposed to strong objection on the ground of *conscience*—the secular plan, by excluding religious teaching from the schools which all would be bound to support; and the local plan, by absolutely insisting upon religious teaching, and by endowing every form of religion. The secular scheme outrages the conscientious convictions of men of all denominations; and the local scheme grossly violates a religious principle of the Dissenters, offends those of every sect who object to the endowment of error, as well as oppresses those who unhappily belong to no religious body.

In our judgment, nothing could justify these violations of sacred principle, because we are forbid to do evil that good may come. But it will at least be admitted by all, that changes so vast, and so extremely offensive to large classes of the inhabitants, ought not to be made without some clear and strong necessity. The public have a right to demand that the promoters of such measures shall fully establish two things—namely, first, the existence of a great evil; and second, and equally indispensable, the adaptation of the remedy proposed to that evil. It signifies nothing to show the first, unless the second can also be demonstrated. My belief is, that the evil has been greatly exaggerated; but that, whether it has or not, the remedy proposed is not at all adapted to its removal.

First, I will offer a few remarks on the extent of the evil alleged. That evil is a want of education, and especially in the town of Manchester and the county of Lancaster. It is not the prevalence of crime, of immorality, or of irreligion, except as these may be traced to the want of education; for nothing can be more notorious than that some of the most polluting forms of vice are promoted and sustained chiefly by the educated classes, and that education does not always ensure temperance, chastity, or even honesty; whilst it is also known that in the most highly educated communities that are now or ever have been, there have been depraved and degraded classes, whose vices no instrumentality has been able to cure. The question now before us, therefore, is not as to the existence of vice, except so far as that vice is the effect of ignorance. It is the want of education, and the extent of that want, into which we have to inquire. The necessity of bearing in mind this distinction will appear when we remember that the most universally educated people of Europe—those of Sweden—are also the most drunken; that some of the German nations, whose school systems are held up as models, are not only less religious, but much less chaste than the English; and that in the French capital, where government lavishes all its means and energies to educate, we find the most desperate infidels, the most ferocious revolutionists, and the most vicious profligates. The man, therefore, who ascribes all social evils to the want of education, or who expects all those evils to be cured by schools, is himself ignorant and credulous in an extraordinary degree.

Still, whilst rejecting utopian theories, I would be the last man to deny the moralizing influence of education. All my life I have acted on the conviction that education was an unspeakable blessing, and that whilst it is the duty and interest of the working-classes to give to their children the best education they can obtain, it is the duty and interest of Christians and philanthropists to assist them in that object.

On the question, "What proportion the day scholars should bear to the whole population of a country?" I adduce the two highest authorities it is possible to give when I state the opinions of Lord Brougham, and a committee of the House of Commons. Lord Brougham, in a speech on education in 1835, in the House of Lords, expressed his opinion that *one-ninth* of the population require schools, "in order that all may be educated;" and the committee of the House of Commons on education, in 1838, after hearing much evidence, and considering the circumstances of the population of England, came to the decision,—*"That it is desirable that there should be the means of suitable daily education (within reach of the working-classes) for a proportion of not less than about one-eighth part of the population."*

In 1846 I calculated—and the calculation was more than borne out by elaborate inquiries on the part of Professor Hoppus and Mr. Charles Knight—that the number of day scholars in England and Wales bore the proportion to the whole population of 1 in 8½; which, therefore, exceeded the requirement of Lord Brougham, and approached very near to that of the committee of

the House of Commons. My confident belief, from the known progress of education of late years, is, that when the census of this year shall be published, it will appear that the actual number of day scholars exceeds the proportion of 1 in 8 to the whole population. If so, it will equal the proportions found in Holland and Bavaria, which are sometimes held up as examples, especially the former.

It has, indeed, been stated by members of the secular or Public School Association, that my estimates are exaggerated; and they have themselves, in and out of Parliament, estimated the day scholars at only 1 in 14 or 14½ of the population. The official census, when it shall appear, will decide between us. I may, however, observe, that the only shred of authority for this extraordinary estimate is a return, made in 1848, by the police of Manchester, of the day scholars in that borough, according to which there were only 21,553 scholars to 300,000 inhabitants, being in the proportion of about 1 to 14. This return seems to me not to be worthy of the smallest reliance. Fourteen years before—namely, in 1834—a very careful and complete educational census was taken by the Manchester Statistical Society, according to which there were at that time 18,661 day scholars, and 1,458 scholars in evening schools, for a population of 200,000 in the Parliamentary borough of Manchester. Exclusive of the evening scholars, the proportion was 1 scholar to 10½ inhabitants; and, including the evening scholars, it was 1 to 10.* An extremely strong presumption against the completeness of the municipal census of 1848, is afforded by the fact that it only records 382 day schools; whereas the return of the Manchester Statistical Society, fourteen years before, records 649 day schools and 86 evening schools. That Manchester should have lost nearly half of its schools, and receded in its scholars from 1-10th to 1-14th of the population, within that period of vast educational progress in England, is a ridiculous supposition. The experience of the great manufacturing town of Leeds is singularly different. In 1839 a municipal census was taken, which gave only 6,769 day scholars for the township of Leeds; but at the Government census recently taken it is found that the real number of day scholars is now 12,200. According to the municipal census, the proportion of scholars to inhabitants, in 1839, was 1 to 12-2-3rds; according to the Government census in 1851, the proportion is 1 to 8-1-3rd. There can be little doubt that the municipal census of Leeds was very defective, as I believe the police census of Manchester to be also. But still there has been a very great increase in the number of scholars in Leeds; and it is not to be supposed that, during the same period, there has been a great decrease in Manchester.

If the records of crime throw light upon the amount of ignorance, we must infer a decided improvement within the last ten years. The population of Manchester increased from 235,139 in 1840, to 302,182 in 1849; yet between those years the number of prisoners convicted fell from 671 to 527; whilst the number of prisoners who could neither read nor write declined from 368 to 171. Comparing the uneducated criminals with the population, we find that there was, in the year 1840, 1 uneducated convict to 639 inhabitants; whereas in 1849 there was only 1 to 1,767. In the whole county of Lancaster there has been a decrease in the proportion of criminals to population within the last thirty years, notwithstanding that in England generally there has been a large apparent increase—that apparent increase being, however, chiefly owing to more effective police, and to changes in the penal law.†

Notwithstanding the above facts, I am prepared to expect that the census of 1851 will exhibit a smaller proportion of day scholars to the population in Lancashire than in most of the other counties of England. And why? Is it the want of schools, or the want of the means of establishing schools? Is it that the upper classes are unable or unwilling to assist education, or the lower classes unable to purchase it? Just the reverse. Lancashire is the richest county of England, except Middlesex; its workmen are receiving the highest wages of any body of workmen in England or in the Old World. Then what can be the cause of this supposed lower proportion of scholars to population? They are mainly two: first, the larger proportion which the operatives bear to the whole population in Lancashire; and second, the greater amount of profitable labour for young persons, which induces the parents to take them early from school.

On the first of these causes it may be remarked, that in a great manufacturing county the number of operatives is considerably larger, in proportion to the whole population, than in agricultural districts or in commercial towns, or in the small towns which exist throughout the agricultural counties. Now, it is notorious that the operatives cannot and do not keep their children so many years at school as the middle and upper classes; they scarcely keep them half so long. Therefore it is clear that, *wherever the operatives bear the largest proportion to the whole population, there the proportion of children found in schools must be the smallest.* It is not that the education of any one class is inferior in the manufacturing county to the corresponding class in the agricultural county; they may be exactly the same, or the former may even be better; it is the fact of the larger proportion of operatives in the manufacturing county, that causes it to have a smaller proportion of children in the schools. This point has, I believe, scarcely ever been considered; but it explains satisfactorily some phenomena relative to education, and also to crime, which would otherwise be inexplicable.‡ It shows that there may be a smaller proportion of scholars in Lancashire, without any one class being worse educated than the same class in any other county. If this principle be applied not only to a comparison between the different counties of England, but to a comparison between the different countries of the world, it will remove some very unfavourable and unjust conclusions.

* From 1820 to 1823, the average yearly number of criminals in Lancashire was 1780, and the population in 1821 was 1,052,859; proportion, one criminal to 591 inhabitants. In 1850, the number of criminals was 3,340, and the population about 2,000,000; proportion, one criminal to 599 inhabitants.

† See Lord Brougham's speeches in the House of Lords, on education, on the 25th May, 1835, and the 1st December, 1837.

‡ In the recently published work of Mr. Plint, on "Crime in England," the larger proportion of "marriage marks" (indicating inability to write) in Lancashire than in other counties is justly explained on the same principle, namely, the larger proportion of the working class, and their marriages, to all other classes.

that have often been drawn. The chief cause of the greater proportion of education in New England than in Old England, is the immense difference in the circumstances of the people. The mere operative class is quite insignificant in numbers in New England (to say nothing of their being highly paid) compared with the same class in this country; whilst the proprietors of land, the farmers, and the tradesmen, forming what we call the middle class, are vastly more numerous.

The second cause mentioned as accounting for a lower proportion of scholars in Lancashire is, the great amount of profitable labour for young persons, which induces the parents to take them early from school. The fact itself is so notorious that it would be superfluous to prove it. Not only in factories, and in print works, but in the numerous other trades connected with the manufacture of the county, there is a great variety of profitable employment for the young, at wages far higher than in agricultural districts, or even in commercial towns. An illustration of this point is at hand in the two great towns of Manchester and Liverpool, the former manufacturing and the latter commercial. In day scholars Liverpool has the advantage over Manchester, in the proportion of 126 to 97; whilst in Sunday scholars Manchester has the advantage over Liverpool in the proportion of 168 to 67.* Both of these facts indicating, that in Manchester the children are more employed on the week day, and therefore less liable to day schools; and further, that the proportion of the middle and upper classes is larger in trading Liverpool, and the proportion of the working classes larger in manufacturing Manchester.

On this cause for a low proportion of day scholars in manufacturing places, I remark,—1st. That it is not the expense of schooling, but the profitableness of working, that induces the parent to remove his child early from school; it is not the penny or twopenny per week which he has to pay to the schoolmaster, but the two, three, or four shillings a-week which he earns at the mill or workshop, that influences the father. The school-wage is a mere nothing; but the mill-wage is a very important addition to the income of an operative family. 2ndly. That whilst we prize very highly a good education, we should commit a great error if we did not appreciate the value of early habits of industry; which are, perhaps, as conducive to the order of society, and the material well-being of the operative classes, as education itself. Industry is a prime element of civilization and prosperity, and one of the very strongest safeguards of virtue. Let me not be accused of sacrificing the moral and intellectual development of the child to his physical advantage. Arguing with the parent, I would earnestly plead for a considerably longer period of education; but, arguing with educators, I would remind them that the reasons are not all on one side,—that industry does at least as much to keep children off the streets, and out of the prison and the workhouse, as learning,—that habits of industry are best formed at a tolerably early age, and that those habits are connected with the interests of the child itself, of its family, of public order, and even of the prosperity of this manufacturing and trading community. 3rdly. That if children are taken from school and put to work too early, as I believe they are, we should look for the rectification of this error, not to legislative compulsion, but to the general spread among the parents of a sense of the value of knowledge, and to the influence of public opinion upon them, making them feel it as disgraceful to leave their children ignorant as to leave them in rags; an influence which has already worked, and is daily working upon them, so as to have produced an amazing extension of education in the present century, and which we may as confidently expect to extend still further as we may look for any other kind of social improvement.

I have thus endeavoured to show that the amount of education in England generally approaches very near to the amount which a committee of the House of Commons pronounced desirable; that there is a much larger amount of education in Lancashire than is alleged by some public writers; and that if, as may probably appear, the proportion of scholars in Lancashire should still be lower than in most of the other counties, it is, first, owing to a cause which is in no degree discredit, namely, the larger numerical proportion of operatives to the whole population; and secondly, to the fact that there is in those districts so much juvenile labour, and the profitableness of that labour. The facts which I have stated also clearly prove that the cause of any inferiority in the number of scholars is not the want of schools, or the inability of any class of the population to pay for or assist education. But it is right to remind you, that there is overwhelming evidence that the voluntary system has already created, in Manchester at least, an amount of school accommodation far exceeding the demand. The first edition of the Rev. Mr. Richson's plan stated, that there was "redundant school accommodation in Manchester for 47,500 day scholars," and this in public schools connected with religious bodies; and Mr. Entwistle, in his paper read at the Town Hall, on the 28th ult., said that the "school room already existing in the two boroughs (Manchester and Salford), has been estimated as capable of containing nearly the whole juvenile population within the school age (i.e. between 4 and 14);" and that "it is all but impossible that the whole number could ever be assembled at one time for the purpose of instruction." It has, indeed, been asserted that though schools may easily be raised by voluntary liberality, they cannot be so easily supported; and that some schools have been closed for want of funds to keep them open. I am aware that there is more difficulty in sustaining than in building schools; but if it is alleged that the difficulty is so great that the thing would not be done, I declare my strongest possible conviction to the contrary. First of all, the working classes themselves are abundantly able to support the schools; the Rev. Mr. Dawes, now Dean of Hereford, in his account of the King's Somerby school, declares, as the result of his experience, that "in every town of a thousand people, there are all the elements of a self-paying system;" and he adds, "I would also extend the observation to all agricultural parishes of the same amount of population." "The fact is," he observes, "that the poor, as a class, have shown themselves willing and more ready to pay for their education, books, &c., than they have hitherto had credit for." If this be the case in an agricultural parish in Hampshire, "with no more than 1,100 in-

* These facts and figures are taken from the Manchester Statistical Society on Education in Manchester, in 1831, and of course they apply to that year.

habitants, and, as Mr. Dawes states, with no resident gentry in the parish to assist or take any interest whatever in education," it would be disgraceful indeed if schools could not be sustained in this wealthy manufacturing metropolis. I repeat, that the working classes themselves could amply sustain the schools; and that if it were otherwise, the liberality of the upper and middle classes could support, not merely the present schools, but any number which is likely ever to be demanded. This plea of inability to support schools in Manchester is absolutely ridiculous. On behalf of the people of Manchester I reject it with scorn. In no part of the world would such a plea be so misplaced. There are exceptions to every rule; and I do not take upon me to assert that no schools have been closed for want of funds; but I firmly believe, if schools have been closed, it has been, in almost every case, not from want of funds, but from want of scholars: and this at least is notorious and acknowledged, that, at this moment, a vast amount of school accommodation is supported, in Manchester, beyond what scholars can be found to occupy.

I remarked at the commencement of these observations that the supporters of the two Manchester plans were bound, not only to prove the existence of a great evil, but equally to prove the adaptation of the remedy proposed to that evil. I have endeavoured to show that the evil—namely, want of education—is less in amount than is often alleged, and also traceable to causes different to those generally assigned. But now, with still greater confidence I maintain—and to this point I invite special attention—the entire and absolute want of adaptation, in the remedy proposed by the two Manchester plans, to the evil that exists. What is that remedy? Money—nothing but money. It is proposed to make the schools free. Why, that is precisely the thing which the people of Manchester and Lancashire do not need. It is absolutely idle to pretend that the working classes of the cotton district cannot pay twopence or threepence, or even sixpence a week for the education of their children; and it is a calumny to say that there is any want of ability or disposition to help them on the part of the richer classes. At this moment such payments are made by the poor, and such help is given by the rich, all over England; how much more in these seats of princely opulence! The thing wanted is not money, but a sufficient appreciation by the working classes of the value of education, to induce them to withstand the temptation of putting their children too early to profitable employment. If you make your schools free to-morrow, it will not give that appreciation. You might make them free, and scarcely have one additional scholar. The trifling school fee has not been the obstacle; therefore, I repeat, your remedy has not the slightest adaptation to the disease.

But it may be said that though the bulk of the operatives of Manchester earn good wages, and are able to pay for the schooling of their children, there are classes so destitute and abject that they are unable to make that payment. Admitted; and such classes may be commended to the abounding liberality of the Christians and philanthropists of Manchester. The children of those classes cannot, indeed, always be secured by an instrumentality that can be put forth—the mere freeness of the schools would not allure them; many of their parents are vicious and brutal, and they send out their children to beg or steal. For such classes the Ragged School, the Town Mission, the District Visiting Society, and similar agencies existing or yet to be formed, and animated by the patient and self-denying spirit of Christian kindness, are alone adapted. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the classes known as the "dangerous classes" are not very numerous. It appears from the "Criminal Returns of the Manchester Police for 1849," that one-third of all the offences of that year were committed by those classes, but that the number of persons by whom those offences were committed did not bear a greater proportion than 1.3 per cent. to the population. But it would surely be wrong to frame a measure for the whole of the inhabitants of Manchester, and, indeed, of England, founded on the circumstances of a very small minority; and especially if the measure should not be calculated to reach even them. For the great bulk of the working classes free schools are not needed, and for the degraded portion of the community they alone are not adapted. I repeat, therefore, my conviction, that the two projects which have for their chief feature to provide free schools, are founded on a wrong view of the circumstances of the case, and that, independent of the positive objections that lie against them, it would be a mighty error on the part of the legislature to sanction them.

Though I have refrained from entering upon the positive objections to these plans, I cannot help quoting two authorities, which, whilst confirming the view I have taken, go beyond it, and suggest great mischiefs that might arise from taking education out of the hands of parents, and making it a parish concern. The first is that of Mr. Thomas Hogg, secretary to the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, who, in his report of March, 1849, bore this testimony both to the means and the spirit of the working-class. Speaking of the small number who joined the Mechanics' Institutes, he said—"Many reasons have been assigned for this; such as neglected early education, intemperate habits, absorption in political agitation, &c.; but it appears to me that there is another cause, which has been overlooked, namely, the excessive cheapness of these institutions, and the mode of payment to them. It is unfortunately too often that things are valued in proportion to their cost, and the education that can be procured for little money is held in little estimation. Is it to be expected, when the weekly charge for education is only that of a pint of ale, that the one will be valued much more than the other? It is not the cost of many things that prevents the working classes of this country from obtaining them. The sums that they raise for political and religious purposes; the sums that they spend in debasing amusements and intemperance; the sums that they deposit in the savings banks, building societies, sick clubs, &c., show very clearly what large amounts they can raise when they set themselves heartily to the work. Among many working men there is a manly feeling about 'paying their way'; they do not desire to be under obligations to any one; and they stay away from institutions where the education is to some extent of a charitable kind. My firm conviction is, that these institutions will never be properly supported by the working classes, and that they will never be in a healthy state, be their supporters whom they may, until they are all on a firm, self-supporting basis;

that is, when each subscriber pays full value for what he receives."

The other authority I would adduce is that of the Rev. Mr. Dawes, whose little pamphlet on the King's Somborne school has been already quoted. He makes the following pungent remarks:—

I would have it inculcated by every father in his family, by every schoolmaster in his school, and by every clergyman in his parish, that the man who needlessly throws himself for support on the industry of others, lowers himself in the scale of human beings, and in some respects partakes of the character of a dishonest man; that he does not act up to the precepts of Christianity which he professes; and that the strong feeling of the labouring class, which prevails more particularly in the South of England, "Why spare the parish?" and which is encouraged by the strangely mistaken principles on which the farmers act, not only has a tendency in every possible way to lower their condition by interfering with the price of labour, and thus lowering their standard of social comfort, but that it totally destroys every feeling of self-respect and manly independence.

It is well known that Lord Brougham has solemnly protested against compulsory systems of education, as inconsistent with liberty, a virtual "enslaving" of the people, a dangerous usurpation of the parental office, and a "violation of the most sacred principles."

See, then, how great are the hazards you would incur in grasping at an unreal good. The end you seek would not be accomplished; free schools would very little, if it at all, increase the number of scholars. And in either of the means proposed you violate principles that are absolutely essential to civil and religious liberty. By the secular plan, you would disavow from the daily instruction of the young its most ennobling and sanctifying element; you would draw down upon yourselves the unbearable indignation of every religious body in the land; you would substitute for our present educational freedom a huge despotism and a forced uniformity most fatal to the future improvement of our systems of tuition; you would obtain an act of Parliament at once to coerce and to fetter the people, and to set up an incongruous image, compounded of socialism and despotism, whose arms are iron, and whose feet are clay. Or, by the local plan, you would commit an opposite wrong, by compelling the teaching of religion in all day schools; but you would insult the majesty of truth by proclaiming that you care not of what kind the religion may be, and that from the same purse you will feed, with perfect impartiality, the man who teaches that Christ was not divine, and that he made no atonement, and the man who exalts the Virgin into an object of worship, and inculcates the perpetual sacrifice of the mass; you would engraft the latitudinarian spirit of modern Germany on the old stock of religious compulsion that marked our legislation in the days of the Tudors—for though your instrument is only money, and not penalties, that instrument is one which, on your own principle, is all-powerful.

From both those systems we recoil. Be ours the plan that would use all moral, all religious means on behalf of education, but would neither compel, nor prohibit, nor tax—that would vindicate religion from the power of the magistrate either to proscribe or enjoin—that would leave to parents their duties and their rights—that would give scope to Christian benevolence, to all educational improvement, and to the self-relying action of a free people.

Mr. Baines was loudly cheered whilst delivering his address.

HUNGARIAN NOBLES.—Some time since, a correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself "Civil Engineer," published a sneering attack upon the Hungarian refugees, declaring that the person calling herself "Baroness Von Beck" might have had a right to that title, although a person of very low caste and social position; for, when in Hungary, out of 6,000 persons in his employ as railway workmen, 4,000 were nobles. "Just imagine, sir, my noble 'baron navvies' wheeling the barrows, and their noble 'baronesses' filling them, besides 4,000 nobles to do homage to me every morning without any shoes and stockings on (these they pulled off and stowed away while they were at work). Mr. Paget states, in his work before-mentioned, that two-thirds of the Hungarian population are nobles; and you will see, from what I have stated, he is not far out in his calculations." Mr. Paget writes from Dresden to correct these misstatements. In his work, he stated that one in twenty only of the Hungarian population were nobles; and showed that the word "noble" has a meaning altogether different from its signification with us; it answers more to our "freeman," and expresses a right to certain political and civil privileges not enjoyed by the rest of the population. There are three classes—the magnates answering to our gentry; and the "one-house nobles," men possessing the hereditary rights of nobility, but in every other respect—in property, education, and manners—little above the peasant. Other of the "Engineer's" statements are proved to be unfounded, and Mr. Paget concludes with protesting against the imputations cast upon a class who have now so few opportunities to help themselves:—

If he has been in Hungary as long as he professes, he must know, at least, the names of some of the political emigrants, and he must be aware that they belong to families as noble and as illustrious as any in the British peerage. If there are impostors amongst them, let them be exposed without mercy. If there are men among them whose characters are tainted by vice or crime, let them be received with the reprobation they deserve; but do not, on that account, stamp those who have been driven from their country for striving for what they deem right and just, as "noble humbugs," or represent their distress and suffering as the result of "a political refugee system," which "without doubt must be a good trade." Such conduct is neither generous nor just; and I should consider it a stain on my name could anything I have ever written be turned to such a conclusion.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.—The *Preston Chronicle* states that "the Botanical Society of Wigan held an exhibition of flowers on Sunday last;" and in another column, that "on Tuesday last two boys were fined 2s. each for bathing in the river on the preceding Sunday."

GREAT REFORM MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the Free-trade Hall, in Manchester, to receive a deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. There could not be less than from 6,000 to 7,000 persons present, and hundreds turned away from the doors. The chair was taken by Mr. G. Wilson, and the deputation included Sir J. Walsley, M.P., President of the National Reform Association; Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P.; and Mr. J. Williams, M.P. Letters of apology for absence were read from Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.; Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.; T. M. Gibson, Esq., M.P.; J. Bright, Esq., M.P.; Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—

The Prime Minister had announced that it was his intention, at an early period of the next session of Parliament, to introduce into the House of Commons a measure for improving the representation of the people. What that measure might be no one could be expected fully to know at present [a laugh], but he did not think it was likely to exceed the expectations of the people [laughter and cheers]. The only indication given by the Prime Minister as to the measure he intended to introduce might be found in a short speech, in which he intimated that he was not unwilling to abolish the qualification for members of Parliament. He (the Chairman) hoped the measure to be proposed by the Prime Minister would be a full and complete one; but it was necessary that meetings should be held, that organizations should be formed, and that public opinion should be excited on the subject; and they might depend upon it, if this course were taken, the measure would not be the less likely to be a valuable one, or the less sure to be carried [cheers]. Whatever the nature of the bill might be, he did not believe it could pass without a rigid inquiry as to its merit being instituted by the people. It would not certainly possess all the attractions of the Reform Bill. It could not enfranchise again another Manchester, another Birmingham, another Leeds, or other large constituencies. It might not be so long in schedule A, though he hoped it would be equally long in schedule B. Lord John Russell would, however, have to deal with two important subjects—the question of the suffrage, and that of the re-distribution of electoral power, and in those questions alone he believed the people of this country felt as great a degree of interest as was ever connected with the Reform Bill of 1832.

The Chairman then entered into the questions of annual parliaments, county constituencies, and local influences, and drew a very amusing picture from Dod's "Parliamentary Companion," of the fiction of non-interference with elections on the part of peers of the realm.

He did not mean to say that this state of things had been brought about by the intentional culpability of those who framed the last Reform Bill, but he considered that the people themselves had sanctioned it as much as any other part of the measure. For the future, however, they must take care, if any nice family arrangements of this kind were attempted, to say to the aristocratic families who might seek to retain an unholy influence over the constituencies, "Keep your hands off, gentlemen; the Commons of England belong to the people of England [cheers], and by God's blessing they shall represent the people of England [loud cheers]."

A lengthened address was then delivered by Sir Joshua Walsley, who was received and frequently interrupted by loud cheers. After congratulating the meeting on its numbers and composition, Sir Joshua described the objects of the movement as simply the re-enfranchisement of the people, the restoration of ancient rights, and the complete development of the constitution. "We are not here to quarrel with the theory of our Government, but to demand that it be practically carried out. Our watchword should be the constitution, the whole constitution, and nothing but the constitution." He then adverted to their position and prospects:—

Our prospects daily improve. There is much to stimulate, much to animate our hopes. The First Minister of the Crown has himself declared his intention to introduce a new measure of reform, and we know he cannot afford a little war. He has left us to infer that his measure will be based more upon the demands and support of the people than upon any preconceived plan of his own. He has signified his willingness to abolish the property qualification—a concession of no small importance, as it would remove those invidious distinctions which arise out of a pecuniary test, and leave the people free to choose those whom they deem the most eligible to represent them. His silence on the question of the ballot, coupled with the historical fact that he proposed it to the cabinet of 1831, justifies the belief that he will not oppose the realization of that portion of the people's scheme of reform. Nor is it unimportant that the three principal law officers of the Crown have recorded their opinions in favour of its justice and necessity. Another Cabinet Minister has intimated his willingness to extend the elective franchise to the male occupants of a taxed house, and to tax every house. Such are the revelations which the Whig administration have so far made on the great question of the day, and we know enough of their supporters to feel assured they would only be too happy to regain a little of their lost popularity by avowing themselves in favour of further specific political progress. . . . Am I asked what I would have the people do? I answer, I would have them save the Minister the trouble of deciding that question for themselves, and by making the carrying of their measure in the legislature inevitable. If asked how they should do this, I answer, look back twenty years—see how it was the Whigs were able to beat the boroughmongers in 1831 by 1,832, and go and do likewise. Practise the lesson in '51 that your Whig advisers taught you in 1831, and do that for yourselves now which you did for others then. Once more, let your petitions crowd the table of the House of Commons. In times past, it may have been wise to abstain from sending your petitions to a house where they were despised; but it may be equally wise to exercise this constitutional right now, and thus to sustain those who will have to fight your battles on the

floor of Parliament. . . . Let me end with a word to those who compose the trading and mercantile portions of the community. The objects you have hitherto been seeking can only be permanently realized by the speedy concession of the constitutional rights of the disfranchised millions. Then, and not till then, when justice is done to the great body of the people, will you attain the objects you have at heart. In times past they aided you against the enemies with whom you had to contend, and with their assistance you conquered. To-day they ask you to aid them against their opponents. Their triumph will be your great and permanent advantage. Then may you hope for cheap and good government, the blessings of unshackled industry, and the removal of those abuses which you seek to abolish. Aid them, then, in this great and good work, and let the struggle be twice blest: the blessing of reconciliation, union, and indissoluble friendship, and the blessing of a peaceful and patriotic victory at the end [loud cheers].

Mr. J. C. Dyer moved the first resolution:—

That the First Minister of the Crown having intimated his intention to introduce a measure of Parliamentary reform during the next session, the people should lose no time in giving effective expression to their wishes; this meeting doth, therefore, declare that any measure which does not re-arrange the electoral districts, extend the franchise to every occupier of a tenement, protect the voter by the ballot, shorten the duration of Parliament, and abolish the property qualification required of members, will fail to satisfy the just expectations of the people, and oppression now prevailing at elections, and in securing the full and free representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament.

Mr. W. J. Fox followed in the speech of the evening. He began with a humorous allusion to the labours of the session:—

They had heard from the letters which had been read, and also in other modes, that the labours of the last session had rendered relaxation necessary for restoring the health and strength of the members of the House of Commons. It had been a very laborious session [hear, hear, and laughter]. The House of Commons heaved with the throes of the mountain in labour, and brought forth the little black mouse of a theological enactment [laughter]. But, if individual members of the House of Commons felt the need of a change of air for the renovation of their physical, and moral, and intellectual condition, how must it be with those on whom devolved the heavy responsibilities of the British empire? If Mr. Hume, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Bright, and other members needed a change of air, how much must Lord John Russell need it! [cheers and laughter.] He wished Lord John Russell was there to enjoy it [a laugh]. He would find the atmosphere of that meeting very different from that of the House of Commons, and one which would do him much good. If the noble lord could be put under a course of Manchester meetings, he thought his weak sickness might give way to the strength and energy of a real reformer, and he might become strong enough for his place [laughter and cheering]. The fact could not be denied that the atmosphere of that meeting, and of any large meeting of the people of England, was a different one from that of the House of Commons. A different class of feeling prevailed; other principles were asserted, other objects were contemplated, other sympathies were glowing in the bosom. For proof of this they had only to look at many of the leading questions which now interested the public mind of this country and of Europe. . . .

In the House of Commons he had heard a member ask, with a sneer upon his lip, whether the Secretary of State was aware that such a person as Mazzini was in this country. In such a meeting as that the question was when would not only Mazzini, but Kossuth, be among them? [loud and continued cheers.] In the House of Commons members spoke respectfully of "His Catholic Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies," and of "the Emperor of all the Russias," while there were some in that meeting who agreed with him that it would be no unpleasant sight to see a gibbet of two arms, with the Czar dangling at one end, and the Catholic King at the other [great cheering and laughter].

Of the mis-representative character of the House of Commons he said:—

The House of Commons was called representative. Representative, he would like to know, of what? Supposing an intelligent foreigner were brought into the House of Commons, and looking round him, marking one man and another, were to ask, "What worthy and trusted commoner is that?" The reply might be, "Oh, sir, he is a marquis; we have six marquises in the House" [a laugh]. The foreigner would think this rather odd; but if he asked about another man, he would be told, "Why, that is a viscount; we have eight viscounts in this house." If he inquired about another member he might be told, "Oh, he is an earl; we have several earls here." If he asked about another he might be answered, "He is a lord; there are thirty-six lords in the House, and at the back of these we have sixty-one baronets, besides twelve honourables [hear, hear, and laughter]; altogether, 274 persons connected with the peerage and the aristocracy." [cheers.] "And this," the querist would say in amazement, "you call your House of Commons! What, then, is your House of Lords? Why this is only a sort of junior or journeyman House of Lords" [a laugh]. . . . The House of Commons ought to be the reflex of the real commons of England, of which those present at that meeting were part and parcel. Let any of them take up a position in any street of that great city, or upon London-bridge, or in any place of multitudinous resort, and what spot could they find where one in every fourteen of the passers-by was a placeman? Yet it was so in the House of Commons. In what place could an individual post himself where he would find that every seventh or eighth man who passed by was an officer in the army or navy? Yet it was so in the House of Commons. In what place could they find that every ninth man was a barrister? Yet that was the case in the House of Commons; and a fine place for the lawyers it was! [a laugh.] The promotion to good things there fell thick and fast. There had been three or four every year since he had had a seat in that assembly; and the House of Commons for the lawyers was what Mr. Barry planned it to be—one end of a vista, where in perspective they saw the House of Lords [cheers and laughter]. It was, indeed, a lord-making factory [renewed laughter]. In what place, in this country, could they find that every fourth person was either the son, or the brother, or the uncle, or the nephew, or the grandson, or related by marriage, to the peerage and the aristocracy? Yet so it

was in the House of Commons. It was evident that they required a new House of Commons on a better principle [hear, and cheers]. The vice of its constitution was like the deformity of the poet Pope, who was constantly exclaiming, "God mend me," and who was on one occasion heard by a boy, who said, "God mend you, you little deformity; it would be much easier to make a new one altogether" [cheers and laughter].

Mr. Fox then proceeded to examine the present electoral system, which, he contended, went to the utmost verge of absurdity, and proved this from the statistical facts which he adduced. It was time, he said, for the working-man to receive his full and complete enfranchisement, and the middle classes were bound to labour, heart and soul, to obtain it. He eloquently repudiated the restriction of the popular power by the safety of certain institutions; and urged the union of the trading and productive classes, to which union he ascribed every good measure that the country had obtained since the settlement made at the Revolution of 1688:—

I believe the monarchy would be perfectly secure under any reform which Lord John Russell may entertain, or which is contemplated by the most thorough-going democrats in this country. I believe the House of Lords is quite as safe as it deserves to be [cheers and laughter]. As to the Established Church, I am not sure that every voter should be pledged, as his lordship seems to wish, to the support of that institution [loud cheers]. It arose on grounds of policy, it has been reformed and modified on grounds of policy, and on grounds of policy the time may come when it may be further reformed, or be entirely abolished [cheers]. The Church, the peerage, royalty, exist by the people and for the people [hear, hear]. Their claim to existence and to respect is when they properly discharge their functions, and show themselves in their several affairs truly subservient to the general good. While that is the case, they are entitled to our respectful interest and support. When that ceases to be the case, they are only entitled to the sentence, "Cut them down, they encumber the path." I will only further express my heartfelt delight at this great combination, and my anticipation of triumphant success by this union of the middle and working classes for the common rights and interests of both. It was by the union of the trading and producing classes in time of Norman despotism, that the vestiges of Saxon institutions and their free spirit were preserved in the country through that stormy time, until they should again be recognised and regarded as institutions which were dear to the English heart, and which should be prolonged through all generations. It was by the union of the trading and the productive classes that feudalism was shorn of its terrors, and eventually was abolished—that every town and every guild were then places of refuge for the victims of feudal tyrants. Cities arose in the land, and castles crumbled into dust [cheers]. It was the union of the intelligence of the middle and lower classes which brought about that great event, the Reformation; great not for the doctrines or reforms it established—these were the least important and most inessential part of the work—but great for the assertion of the rights of mind and conscience; rights belonging to the Catholic as well as to the Protestant; rights inherent in human nature, and which should now have the protection of the broad shield of public opinion, to keep bigotry and hypocrisy in high places from trampling those rights under foot [loud cheers]. It was this union of the trading and productive classes which in our institutions had been grossly perverted and abused, when the throne had become a symbol of tyranny, and the altar had become a symbol of superstition—it was this combined power which overthrew throne and altar both, and taught the people of this country that their rights included even the solemn functions of sitting in judgment on archbishops and monarchs [cheers]. It has been by the union of these two great powers that all the greatest improvements since the settlement of things at the revolution of 1688 have been attained. From that time to this every great and generous measure, every emancipation of the lower classes, the striking off the chains of the negro slave, and the restriction of barbarous, and brutal, and sanguinary punishments, have their origin in this. Great reforms have arisen, not from the aristocratic Legislature, nominally representative—they have risen from the might of public opinion, to enable that body to know its duty, and how to perform its duty. By the union of these two classes, the burdens of the state in all their weight have been borne and manfully sustained through the aid of long and toilsome days. By the union of these two classes have the wealth, intellect, and greatness of our country been realized. They have achieved its brightest victories; and as by the union of the tradespeople and the operatives the first Reform Bill was carried, so by that union shall we at length enjoy a second and a better Reform Bill, more just, more comprehensive, more glorious, and more enduring. (The hon. member resumed his seat amidst great cheering.)

The resolution having been put and carried unanimously, R. Kettle, Esq., read to the meeting an address just issued by the association, enunciating the principles embodied in the resolution, and urging organization—which was received with enthusiasm.

John Williams, Esq., M.P., and Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., briefly addressed the assembly.

Mr. Abel Heywood moved, and Mr. J. Scholefield, town councillor, seconded, the second resolution:—

That the cordial union and energetic action of all reformers are now imperatively requisite. That the principles advocated by the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association merit the support of the great body of the people of this kingdom; and this meeting, consisting of reformers of every shade, pledge themselves to sustain the well-directed efforts of that association; that the conveners of this meeting are hereby constituted a committee (with power to add to their number) for the purpose of organizing a branch of the National Parliamentary Reform Association, to co-operate with the Council in London; and that the committee be requested to take immediate steps for that purpose.

Mr. Mantle, a Chartist, said he had listened to the proceedings with great pleasure. He had not expected to find so much good stuff in the speakers; but he wished to know why they had left out of the movement the provision for paying members? Sir Joshua Walsley replied, the question had not

escaped their attention. He very much admired the voluntary system, and could only say, for himself and friends, that they should be heartily glad to see the people pay their members, and the sooner they began the better [laughter].

The resolution was carried, and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried with great cheering, the meeting separated.

KOSSUTH AND HIS COMPANIONS.

At the moment of this present writing, Kossuth has not set foot on English ground, nor is it known when he will do so; but it seems that he will not go direct to America, as was at first announced. He was visited in the Dardanelles by Sir Stratford Canning and M. Lavalette, on the 7th. On the 12th he was at Smyrna, and on the 22nd he touched at Spezzio, in the Adriatic, and the town was spontaneously illuminated. His aides-de-camp, Zsigmond Wekey and M. F. Pulzky, await his arrival at Southampton, and numerous letters have been addressed to him there, as, "His Excellency Louis Kossuth, late Governor of Hungary." The Mayor has arranged to entertain him at a magnificent banquet, to which twenty chief magistrates of cities and boroughs have requested to be present. A committee has also been formed in London to entertain him at Freemasons' Tavern. The telegraph will make all England acquainted with his arrival the same hour in which it takes place; and there is no doubt that his reception will be unparalleled for enthusiasm.

Almost simultaneously with the liberation of Kossuth and his companions, the Austrian Government displayed at Pesth, in the most glaring colours, the fate from which English sympathy, and Turkish good faith, have succeeded in saving them. On the morning of the 22nd ult., the names and effigies of the Hungarian fugitives were publicly executed by hanging them in the Market-place of Pesth, with all the dreadful solemnities which accompany the execution of a human being. The military were drawn out and formed into a square, within which there appeared the usual gallows. The officer in command read the sentence of the Court-martial, according to which the following persons were sentenced to death in effigy, having been tried in *contumacia* (Anglice, while fugitives from justice), and found guilty of high treason. The sentence having been read, the hangman was ordered to do his duty, which he did by hanging up a string of black boards, on which the names of the sentenced criminals were written, as follows:—Paul Almasy, Julius G. Andras, J. Balogh de Galantha, Count Casimer Batthyani, Eugene Beöthy, Ludwig Cseh (Csernaton), Stephen Gorove, Richard Guyon, Esq.; Paul Hajnik, Francis Hazmann, Michael Horwath, Daniel Iranyi, Baron N. Josika, George Kmety, Karl Kornis, Ludwig Kossuth, Johann Ludwig, Ladislaus Madarass, Baron Y. Najthenyi, Moritz Merie, Lazar Messaros, Jos. Oroshegyi, Moritz Perczel, Nicolaus Perczel, Nicolaus Peki, Johann Rakoczy, Julius Sarosy, Anton Somogyi, Baron L. Splenyi, Baron E. M. Stein, Bartholomeus Szemere, Samuel Sonntag, Michael Tareszes, Count Teleki, A. Von Deggenfeld, and S. Mikovich. Of course, the military were indispensable; otherwise, the populace would instantly have torn down the boards, and hung the hangman and his commanding-officer in their place. Copies of the sentence, and the record of its execution, appear in the Vienna official Gazette.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A meeting of the Arctic officers, Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross, and Captain Beechey, has been held at the Admiralty. The result was an expression of their unanimous conviction that Sir John Franklin has taken the passage to the north-west out of Wellington Channel, and that he must be sought by taking the same route. But it is the opinion of these authorities—while fully recognising, and even insisting upon, the advantages of despatching a steamer to carry on the abandoned search in that direction—that no vessel can be started with any hope of reaching an advanced position in Davis's Straits, and getting into a safe harbour, before the winter. Sir John Ross, however, arrived in town on Saturday; and the information he brings tends to confirm the report received from the Esquimaux last autumn, to the effect that Sir John Franklin's ships had been lost somewhere at the top of Baffin's Bay in the autumn of 1846, and that a portion of the crew had been murdered by a hostile tribe of natives. Sir John Ross is entirely of opinion that Sir John Franklin never went up the Wellington Channel, but was returning home and met with the disaster. Sir John would not now have returned, but have renewed his search at the top of Baffin's Bay, had he had provisions for another winter.

SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL TO THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.—A service of plate, valued at one thousand guineas, has been presented to J. Potter, Esq., the respected Mayor of Manchester, by 680 inhabitants of the borough and neighbourhood, as an expression of their high sense of the valuable and efficient public services rendered during his extended term of office. Mr. J. A. Turner, the head of one of the oldest and most extensive firms in the town, presented the plate, and among the guests were the Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Bowers, the Dean of Manchester, Mr. Brotherton, M.P., Mr. Henry, M.P., Mr. Westhead, M.P., Mr. R. Phillips, and other representatives of old families or large commercial houses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Rumours of a *coup d'état* again agitated Paris at the beginning of last week, and affected the price of funds; but the semi-official *Patrie* having declared, on its honour, that nothing was intended, the Bourse and the *bourgeoisie* were reassured. On Sunday last there was much military activity noticeable, the troops being all confined to barracks, and inspected by the commanding officers. The responsible editors of the *Événement* and the *Presse* have been condemned each to a fine of 1,000 francs and six months' imprisonment, and have given notice of appeal. Victor Hugo and E. Girardin, the authors of the incriminated articles, cannot be prosecuted without permission of the Assembly. But the provincial authorities do not seem to respect even the inviolability of the representative. Mons. Pascal Duprat, the Democratic member for the Landes, being at the country-house of M. Dubroca, a wealthy proprietor, in whose spacious grounds a large concourse of friends had assembled, was about to return thanks for his friendly reception, when a brigadier of gendarmes came forward with two of his men, and demanded his passport. Mons. Duprat warned the policeman of his inviolability, and called on him to show the orders in virtue of which he molested him. There was a decree of the Prefect, the gendarme said, against meetings. "True, against meetings in the public road," replied M. Duprat; "but here we are on private grounds." The Mayor of Barbazat, being appealed to, stated that he was not aware of any orders of the Prefect interdicting the present assembly; whereupon the brigadier asserted that a special decree had been issued applicable to the property of M. Dubroca. The Mayor answered that he was responsible for the maintenance of order, and would call for the intervention of the police on the first utterance of an unconstitutional cry. M. Duprat was then suffered to commence his speech; but presently the brigadier returned, and again demanded his papers. Hereupon the orator stopped, unfolded his passport, and showed his medals as representative of the people. No sooner, however, had he resumed, than his interrupter, who had meanwhile received the orders of a secret agent of police, came back, and said, in a low tone, "Stop you must, else I have orders to arrest you." "Make this declaration in writing," said the orator, "and I retire at once." The gendarme refused. A murmur of indignation rose from the crowd. Finally, apprehending that excitement might lead to disturbance, the representative of the Landes exhorted his audience to offer no resistance, but to disperse quietly, after giving a cheer for the Republic. Thus terminated this extraordinary scene, which exhibits in a striking light the degree of liberty enjoyed under the presidency of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

The President has a fitting instrument in M. Leon Faucher. That despotic Minister of the Interior has been visiting his constituents in the Marne, and given utterance, in responding to the extraordinary homage offered, to sentiments which have caused much excitement. He reminded one audience that he had nothing to do with the overthrow of the monarchy; and assured them that he had taken office without ambition, but with a resolution to be master of the situation—"I arrived at power as a man rushes to a forlorn hope, with a firm determination to conquer or to die." At Chalon-on-the-Marne he thus treasonably addressed this portion of his constituents:—

You recollect from what a height France fell into the abyss of February. You know how Providence, taking Louis Napoleon by the hand, made use of him to restore order. One last barrier remains us. Good citizens of all classes cannot make too many persevering, disinterested, and patriotic efforts to destroy it. It was from Chalons itself, that in 1849 arose the first cry of the Revision; that cry which has found as its echo in 1851, the signatures of 1,700,000 petitioners, and the votes of eighty Councils-general. Gentlemen, you have clearly intimated the end; and, according to your custom, you have not allowed yourselves to be turned from it. You have done so without agitating yourselves, or being moved, like men who know that France has attained her majority, that no obstacle can stop her, and no bond shackle her will. Honour, gentlemen, to your resolution and your foresight! You have placed the banner of the Department of the Marne in a high position; my honourable colleagues and I will endeavour (for I am permitted also to speak for them), to show ourselves worthy of carrying it.

ITALY.

The Emperor of Austria has been received in the capital of conquered Lombardy with the most expressive coldness. Neither the orders of the local commandant nor the graceful bearing of the young Emperor himself, could elicit an expression of respect from the multitude. The houses in the line of procession were indeed illuminated; but the next morning a principal contractor for the lights was found stilettoed. The municipality of Milan, in an audience with the Emperor, asked, in the name of the city—1. For a reduction of taxes; 2. For a relaxation of the state of siege, especially in regard to arms for self-defence and for sporting purposes; 3. A total political amnesty; 4. The re-establishment of the judicial senate at Verona; 5. The re-establishment of the central reunion. It seems that the last request has been prompted by the ministry, with the view to afford the Emperor an opportunity to be gracious. His Majesty's reply to the whole was in the consecrated form—"L'Empereur s'avisera."

A strong contrast to all this is afforded by the visit of the constitutional King of Piedmont to Genoa, and his perfect safety without garrison or

guard. Turin has been left absolutely to the custody of its citizens, the troops having been withdrawn for a grand military display on the field of Masengo—by way of counterpoise, it is supposed, to the concentration of 40,000 Austrians just over the frontier. The finances form one of the chief difficulties with which the Government has to grapple; but in this the state has shown wonderful elasticity. The enormous war contribution demanded by Austria has been already paid, and with readiness the country responded to the Government propositions for a national loan. The great mass of political emigrants from other parts of Italy is also a subject of anxiety to the Government, both on account of the jealousy which their presence excites in Austria, and the expense which their maintenance brings on the country; the latter, however, has much diminished, owing to the industry with which most of the emigrants have applied themselves to various occupations. On the other hand, in case of the State being attacked, the presence of forty or fifty thousand resolute men, accustomed, for the most part, to the use of arms, might be a valid resource. The conduct of the refugees is almost without exception irreproachable, and the King appears fully resolved to continue to afford them an asylum. The negotiations with the court of Rome are at a stand still, and are likely to be so for some time, since the Piedmontese Government, it is announced, has come to the determination to negotiate upon no other basis than that of a complete separation between the spiritual and temporal principles.

Apocryph of equality of rights (says the *Daily News* correspondent), I must not omit to mention that the Piedmontese Protestants have already taken steps to enter upon the enjoyment of public worship in this city, according to the terms of the constitution. These Protestants, usually known under the denomination of Waldenses, had formerly no right to erect chapels except in localities where *ab antiquo* their form of worship had prevailed, such localities being almost entirely restricted to the valleys of Pinerolo; members of their community residing in the capital were therefore obliged to claim the protection of the Prussian minister at Turin, and the use of his chapel for the performance of Divine service according to their own rite; but since the statute has ensured the toleration of all classes of religionists, without restricting them to any particular localities, the Waldenses have very rightly resolved to enter without delay into the full exercise of their religious liberty, in spite of the bitter recriminations of the ultra-Catholic party, who assert that the Government encourages the Protestants, in order to pay court to England. The Waldenses have already purchased the land on which their new chapel is to be erected, according to a Gothic design of great taste. The spot chosen is one of the most central and finest parts of the city, the Viale del Re, or Corso, and the foundations of the church, which is to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, will be laid in a few days.

BELGIUM.

The citizens of Brussels have been celebrating with the hearty good will of a well-governed people, the anniversary of their "glorious three days"—the declaration of the National Independence. The celebrations commenced on the 23rd inst. The streets leading from the Place Royale to the Northern railway station were tastefully decorated with evergreens; the Hôtel-de-Ville was splendidly ornamented with flags and flowers, and escutcheons; the Grande Place, the Place des Martyrs, the Place de la Monnaie, the Rue de la Loi, and Place de la Nation, were also more or less decorated. The morning commenced by merry peals from all the church bells, the hoisting of flags on the public edifices, and a discharge of twenty-one guns. At ten o'clock a funeral service was celebrated at the church of Saints Michael and Gudule, for the souls of those who fell in combating for the country. It was attended by the high officers of the King's household, the Ministers, part of the *corps diplomatique*, the presidents and judges of the law courts, and a great number of civil and military functionaries. A grand review of the civic guard and the army was afterwards passed by the King, accompanied by the Princes. The King wore the uniform of a general of the civic guard, and was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations. The King repeatedly thanked the people by voice and gesture, and kindly received the petitions presented to him. During the review the Princess Charlotte stood on the balcony of a house. The King and Princes afterwards ascended to this balcony, and saluted the crowd, who replied by renewed acclamations. The different musical societies, of which the number was very great, then went in procession to the Hôtel-de-Ville, carrying flags and banners. They were received by the burgomaster, who thanked them for having consented to compete amongst themselves for prizes. In the evening the retreat was beaten by torchlight, and fifteen bands at the same time played the national air the "Brabançonne." There were other amusements, public and private, all of which passed off with *éclat*. The festivities continued through Wednesday and Thursday; and included the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the public schools, a ball given by the artists to the King, and a grand musical competition. The French and English visitors were alike hearty in participating with the national joy; and our "God save the Queen" was enthusiastically received at the musical display.

GERMANY.

Prince Metternich is announced at length to have really returned to Vienna, and is welcomed with fulsome eulogy by the papers that are permitted to write at all. Windischgrätz is said to have been appointed Governor-General of Bohemia, and—which is more unlikely—that the inauguration of Archduke Albrecht as governor of Hungary, will be signalized by a general amnesty.

Some months ago the Government introduced into Hungary a tax upon all articles of food consumed in the towns and large villages, and a small army of tax-gatherers was created to levy the tax. They have been compelled to recall their tax-gatherers and abandon the tax altogether, because it was found to create greater expenses than the sums it produced. Since the 16th of September, when the additional 24 per cent. discount for subscriptions to the new loan ceased, not more than 243,800 florins have been subscribed within the Austrian dominions. At the same time the compulsory measures of the Government ceased, and the sums subscribed, therefore, until the 23rd ult., are satisfactory evidence of the small sum the Government would have received had they not had recourse to exaction. Up to that day only 5,100,000 florins had been subscribed abroad. The total subscriptions then amounted to 54,573,600 florins, leaving more than 30,000,000 deficient. The military commandant of Lemberg, in Galicia, a Prince Schwarzenberg, made known to his officers the ordinances of the 20th of August, with the following words:—"Gentlemen, I have to announce to you that the faithful army of his Imperial Majesty has gained another victory. I hold in my hand the Imperial decrees by which the Constitution, and everything connected with it, are abolished. In communicating this joyful intelligence to you, I must request that you will not express your gratification in places of public resort, as such conduct might give rise to demonstrations against the Government." The Minister of War has issued a decree to the governors of the military colleges, prohibiting, for the future, the juvenile pupils in these establishments from spending their holidays at home, in order to prevent their minds from being contaminated, and to keep them faithful to their Emperor!

The ordinary of the Archbishop of Munich and Freising has published a form of oath to be taken by all priests on their installation, by which they bind themselves not to become members or take part in the proceedings of any secret society. The measure has been taken in consequence of a resolution of the Ministry of the 21st of May last. In administering this oath, however, a reservation is made of all the rights and liberties legally guaranteed to the Catholic clergy as a body.

The Diet of the province of Prussia has met at Königsberg, and presented a new feature of the opposition to these Diets. Hitherto protesters have declined being elected, but, in this instance, several members who oppose the revival of the feudal institution have, nevertheless, consented to be elected, in order in the Assembly itself to give in their protests without laying down their missions. Seven notables and deputies of the Second Chamber refuse to take part in the proceedings of the Diet, declaring that it is the will of their constituents that they should be protesting deputies, and that only.

The Government have received a rebuke from their own functionaries, in the case of the ex-deputy Harkort, accused of exciting to hatred and a breach of the peace, by the publication of a political pamphlet. The pamphlet, which was the ground of accusation, commenced with the following words:—"Those who govern have frequently interests far different from those of the people who pay the taxes." The accusations of hatred to the Government and excitation to breach of the peace were founded solely on the tendency of the pamphlet as expressed in the words quoted; and the judges, acting under the new press law, which takes such cases from the privilege of trial by jury, acquitted the defendant. The chief of the Free Congregation at Königsberg (Dr. Rupp), has been condemned for illegal exercise of ecclesiastical privileges to thirty dollars' fine, or ten days' imprisonment.

AMERICA.

The Cuban excitement is temperately subsiding before a knowledge of the facts of the case. The Spanish Governor, General Concha, liberated three American officers, on the condition that they should return at once to New York, and repeat what they had seen. One of these officers, Lieutenant Van Vechten, has accordingly published what appears to be a veracious account of the expedition. Lopez, he states, was caught with blood-hounds in the mountains. The dogs, being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with 1,000 dollars and a cross of honour, immediately after his execution. Mr. Van Vechten lays the whole blame upon American speculators, as having deceived Lopez himself as well as his followers, denying the statement of the hapless Colonel Crittenden—one of the fifty who were shot—that he was abandoned by Lopez. Indeed, he does not believe that Crittenden made such an assertion. He even justifies the Spanish Government for the execution of the first party captured, as nothing more than was to be expected. A large army of Cuban volunteers that had collected in New Orleans, has, with some difficulty, dispersed.

Slave-catching has produced new troubles; and this time in the state of Pennsylvania. It appears, from the imperfect accounts of the telegraphic despatches, that Edward Gorsuch, and his son, Dickinson Gorsuch, residents of Baltimore county, accompanied by Nicholas Hutchinson, Joshua Nelson, Dr. Thomas Prince, Joshua Gorsuch, and others, went to Christiana to recover some fugitive slaves, who ran off a year ago, belonging to Edward Gorsuch. Upon nearing the house where the fugitives were, some negroes, armed with muskets, &c., rushed upon them and prevented them from entering. A large crowd of whites and negroes soon

assembled, and were commanded by the marshal to assist in the capture, but they refused. Mr. Gorsuch and his friends being completely overcome, retired, when they were fired upon by the negroes from the windows of houses, and were also attacked by the crowd. Edward Gorsuch was shot in the breast and fell dead. His son Dickinson was also shot in the arm and shoulder, and, it is believed, mortally. The other Mr. Gorsuch was also wounded. Dr. Thomas Prince was shot and badly beaten. Messrs. Hutchinson and Nelson escaped to Philadelphia. Two or three of the negroes were shot. Such was the violence of the attack that none of the survivors could remain with the wounded, but escaped as they best could. The crowd of blacks and whites numbered about two hundred. The excitement was of course intense in both Baltimore county and Pennsylvania. About thirty arrests had been made, under the protection of an armed force; and Government had offered a reward of 4,000 dollars for the apprehension of the negroes who fired the fatal shots.

Mr. James Fenimore Cooper, the celebrated novelist, expired on Sunday (the 14th ult.), aged sixty-two years. On the same day, Miss Catherine Hayes, the Irish songstress, landed from the "Pacific." She went at once to Astor House. In the evening, bands of musicians, firemen, and other citizens, assembled to give her a magnificent serenade; but the lady begged them to spare her the honour in respect to the day, and accordingly the performance was postponed until the next night, when it was given with compensatory enthusiasm.

Three captains of the Hungarian army had arrived in Washington, as delegates of the 128 Hungarians who lately arrived in America from Shumla. It was stated that they have been directed by Kossuth to advise with Mdlle. Jagello (now Mrs. Tothman) about the means of reaching the colony which Gen. Ujhazy formed, where they all propose to settle. There are fifteen ladies with them, all married. The delegates were introduced by Major and Mrs. Tothman to the President, and cordially received by him. In answer to their salutations, the President expressed his satisfaction that they and their leader, Kossuth, have chosen the United States for their home, and assured them they would find friends wherever they may settle. Mr. Corcoran, a wealthy broker in Washington, had offered to pay the passages of the exiles from New York to New Buda, the name of Ujhazy's colony in Iowa.

Canada claims to be added to the list of gold countries! Indications of the presence of gold in the valley of the river Chaudice, in Lower Canada, have attracted the attention of numerous adventurers. No less than five hundred American gold-hunters, together with several men from New Brunswick, have been "prospecting" along that river and its tributaries, during the summer, and there are still five companies in the field who met with sufficient encouragement to prosecute their labours. The mineral region extends over a surface of 3,000 square miles, the gold being found in the beds of the stream, and the adjoining hills. Pieces of gold with quartz attached have been found, but no auriferous vein of quartz.

AUSTRALIA.

We have no further accounts from the gold region; but we have intelligence of the difficulty which these discoveries will complicate. The Australian Anti-Convict League pursues its object with increased spirit and dignity. The arrival, on the 20th May, of the convict-ships "Lady Kennaway" from Portsmouth, and the "Black Friar" from Kingstown, has caused the League to forward to Earl Grey the following protest:—

Hobart Town, May 29, 1851.

My Lord,—You will have learnt, ere this, that the disregard of the moral, religious, and social welfare of this colony evinced by you in continuing to inundate it with the crime of the British Empire, has spread alarm and indignation throughout the Australian Colonies. Despotism has often invaded the temporal interests of their subjects, but it remained for your Lordship, and the Ministry of which you are a member, to present the first example of a constitutional Government invading and destroying the moral interests of a community. But you have not only done this, you have violated a solemn promise, and have thus disregarded the honour of our Sovereign. Our petitions and prayers have been treated with contempt; misrepresentation of our wishes has been added to insult; and through you the name of Tasmania has become a byword among all nations. But Englishmen, by emigrating, have neither forgotten their rights, nor have they become indifferent to the honour of their Sovereign and their country. The Australian Colonies have therefore formed a league, and they are pledged to each other by their mutual interests—their future destinies—their fellowship of weal and woe—and now by their solemn engagement, not to rest until transportation to their shores be abandoned for ever. As the Council of a branch of this great confederation, the undersigned have just witnessed with feelings of indignation the arrival in the harbour of Hobart Town of the "Lady Kennaway" from England and the "Black Friar" from Ireland, the former with 249 male, and the latter with 260 female convicts; and they herewith solemnly protest, in the name of Tasmania and of all the Australian Colonies, against the introduction of these criminals into this community, as a violation of the pledge given by her Majesty's Government in 1847, that transportation to these shores should cease. (The signatures are T. D. Chapman, A. McNaughton, J. Allport, W. Crooke, W. Rout, R. Officer, J. Dunn, F. Haller.)

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Duke of Valencia (Narvaez) has intimated his intention of returning to Madrid at the opening of the Cortes—much to the dismay of the Ministry, who have written requesting him, by his loyalty and patriotism, to delay his return.

The *Ober Post Amt Zeitung* says that the continental powers have agreed simultaneously but separately to address remonstrances to the English Government on the subject of the conspiracies hatched in London by foreign fugitives against the peace and security of all legitimate governments, and they will urgently demand that measures should be taken to put an effectual stop to such proceedings, whereby all society is endangered.

Letters from Naples, of the 13th ult., state that another shock of an earthquake was felt in different parts of the kingdom in the night of the 6th.

The reported discovery of several ancient Greek manuscripts of high value by M. Simondis turns out to be a complete imposture.

The Dutch Minister of Finances has made his financial statement in the Second Chamber of the States. It is very favourable. The estimates of receipts for 1852, are 71,473,823 florins, and the expenses 69,801,236 florins.

The Swedish Government has submitted to the Chamber of Nobles a scheme for the complete emancipation of the Jews, which was carried by a large majority.

The King of Oude, emulating Runjeet Singh, has a troop of Amazons, commanded by a eunuch. They are described as most ferocious viragos, with short hair, dressed in uniform, like men.

The Sultan of Turkey has given his daughter Fatime to Ali Gulib Bey, third son of the Grand Vizier, Reshid Pasha, and has appointed his son-in-law, Mushir, a member of the Great Council—a great victory for the reform party, of which Reshid Pasha is the representative. But the Porte has intimated its determination to enforce its asserted powers over the Egyptian viceroys.

The Sac and Fox Indians have just been saved from that terrible scourge to the savage tribes—the small-pox—by the counsels of John R. Chenault, of Missouri, who induced them to diet, encamp together, and be inoculated. Fifteen hundred out of twenty-six hundred submitted; and, under the skilful treatment of their physician, Dr. Griffith, not one died, who was not then constitutionally sick with the disease.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Baltimore, September 15, states that "a famine is apprehended in Pickens county, Alabama, and a public meeting was recently held, at which it was proposed to call an extra loan to buy corn." A famine in the land of plenty, *par excellence*!

There has been a frightful hurricane in the Gulf of Florida, stretching some distance over Georgia, where great damage was done. The island of St. Martin's has also been subject to a similar visitation.

The live stock of the colony of South Australia, up to the end of the year 1850, was as follows:—horses, 6,488; cows, 24,074; oxen, 42,222; calves, 13,027; sheep, 897,868; goats, 1,297; swine, 13,581.

THE CORPORATION AND THE PARIS PETES.—At a Court of Aldermen, on Monday, Mr. Alderman Wilson took the first opportunity of moving, that the cordial and hearty thanks of this Court be presented to the Prefect and Municipality of Paris, for the splendid hospitality and kind attention shown to the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who attended at the fêtes on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of August last, and that it be referred to the Committee of Privileges to prepare such vote, and consider the best manner in which it should be presented, and report the same to the next Court. The motion was supported by several speakers, and, of course, carried unanimously. Alderman Sidney repelled the attack of the *Times*, but his brethren generally set him down as too thin-skinned.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—At four o'clock on Thursday morning, the "Blazer" steam-boat arrived at Dover, with the twenty-three or twenty-four miles of cable on board; and a number of scientific gentlemen desirous to watch the completion of the great enterprise. At half-past six, the South Foreland was reached, and the line made fast. The "Blazer" then commenced "paying out;" and when five miles out at sea, fired a fusée at the English station by sending a galvanic discharge through the whole coil; and this was several times repeated. When within three and a half miles of the French coast, it was found that a quarter of a mile more cable was wanted! it is supposed because a strong wind and a heavy sea had driven the vessel somewhat out of the track marked down for her. For some time this was a threatening difficulty; but a tubing of gutta percha was made to help out the deficiency; the connexion was completed; and on Sunday, at six, p.m., the telegraph announced by a message from the French shore, that instantaneous communication had been established. Printed copies of the message were immediately forwarded to the Queen, the Duke of Wellington, and other important personages.

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT JUDGE AGAIN.—Mr. Ramshay, the Judge of the Liverpool County Court, who was but recently suspended and reinstated by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has taken the extraordinary course of sentencing to three fines of £5 each, or seven days' imprisonment, Mr. Whittey, the proprietor and editor of the *Liverpool Journal*, for posting near the Court a placard announcing among the contents of his paper a paragraph offensive to his honour, and for resisting the bailiffs who arrested him on the verbal order of the judge!

IRELAND.

The attempt of the Poor-law Guardians to repudiate the debt incurred by the relief loan, has called forth a sharp rebuke from Lord John Russell. The Earl of Lucan, as chairman of the Mayo Board of Guardians, forwarded to the Premier resolutions declining to lay a rate for the repayment. His lordship's reply was prompt and decided:—

The Government is at all times ready to consider applications for postponement of payments founded upon grounds which the Treasury can fairly entertain. But the Boards of Guardians of the county of Mayo seem to consider that it is for them to decide what acts of Parliament should be obeyed, and which should be disobeyed—what the legislature ought to have done, and what not to have done. Upon such opinions of theirs, they declare their determination to resist the execution of the law. It is obvious that if every Board of Guardians, and every Vestry in the kingdom, is to assume a similar latitude, the acts of the Imperial Parliament will be set at naught, according to the feeling which may prevail among various local bodies in regard to any tax or any law of which they may not approve. . . . In particular districts the pressure of Poor-law relief is so great that some postponements of immediate payment to Government may be fair and equitable; but it is impossible for the Treasury, even in the interest of Ireland, to sanction the doctrine that every loan made for public purposes is to be subject to repudiation, according to the will of the local bodies who may be charged with the collection of the sum to be repaid. It is obvious, that among other evil consequences of allowing such a doctrine to prevail, would be this—that the House of Commons would never sanction another loan for Irish purposes, however clear the public advantage to be gained by such expenditure.

The Earl of Lucan submitted this letter to the Guardians; but with no other effect than a repetition of their resolution, that "they cannot, consistently with their duties as guardians of the poor, consent to strike rates for the repayment of moneys which ought not, in their opinion, to be charged against them, or allow themselves to be made forced agents for the collection of a tax unjust in its object, and in its consequences ruinous to all classes in Ireland."

The members for Tipperary, Messrs. Scully and Maher, have been entertained by their constituents in the city of Cashel. The oratory was perfectly ferocious. The Venerable Archdeacon Laffan, attributed all the deaths by famine to the malignant neglect of the Government, and pointed this amiable sentiment with an appropriate fable:—

There was a story told of a Turkish emperor, who ordered a limner to paint for him the decapitation of John the Baptist, and when he had finished it the savage said to him, "Your picture is badly done," and taking up a sabre he cut off the head of one of his slaves who was near him, and pointing to the trunk, said, "That is how this picture should appear—the veins in your picture are not sufficiently shrunk" [great sensation]. Now, though Lord John Russell did not strike off the heads of any of the thousands of their people, yet he was told they were dying in those receptacles of vice and starvation, the poorhouses, and his reply was, "more water and less meal," and then the veins of their necks would be more perfectly shrivelled.

The people without the banquet room formed in front of the hotel an immense bonfire, and committed to the flames, amidst tremendous acclamation, a copy of the Ecclesiastical Tithes Assumption Act.

The American Ambassador has completed his tour, leaving with the citizens of the west the assurance that he will represent to his government what he has seen; and that they will decide which of the Irish ports shall be fixed upon for a packet station. The tide of emigration continues to pour unchecked by the rise of wages, and the prospect of a redistribution of the soil. That prospect is strengthened by the announcement that a very influential company has been formed in England, with Prince Albert at its head, for the purchase and profitable employment of land.

A VICTIM TO BALLOONING.—A balloon without the aeronaut has descended in Mecklenburg. It has been ascertained that it belonged to a person named Tardini, who made an ascent at Copenhagen; after landing a lady and a child from the car, the machine rose rapidly from a place called Amack, near Copenhagen, and the aeronaut was never seen again. It is supposed he perished in the Baltic, as the balloon must have crossed the sea. The dead body of the unfortunate man was found near Kallebodstrand.

THE REGISTRATION AND FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES.—At the revision of the voting lists for Hertfordshire, the Tories objected to the claims of William Scholefield, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham, and several other members of the Herts and Beds Freehold Land Society; but Mr. Bontems disputed the validity of the notices of objection, which were decided by the barrister to be bad, and the names were retained. Fourteen objections to members of the South Durham Freehold Land Society were allowed, because though the allottees took possession on the 13th of January, the conveyance of the estate was not completed until the 11th of July.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE being satisfied that a half-yearly return of rent is altogether of an unsatisfactory nature, both to the landlord and the tenant, has determined upon having all his farms re-valued according to present circumstances. The Earl De Grey has also given notice to his numerous tenantry at Harrold, Carlton, &c., with a view to the entire readjustment of rents.

Efforts are now on foot in Boston and its vicinity to collect funds towards the erection of a bronze statue of Dr. Jenner, in London, in honour of his great discovery of vaccination.

THE RIVAL CHURCHES IN IRELAND.

The "general committee" chosen to organize the new Catholic Defence Association have at length carried their labours so far as to have issued their address "to the Catholics of the United Kingdom." The rules of the association have not yet, it appears, been finally agreed upon, and the public have to learn whether the proceedings of the body are to be carried on by regular meetings after the old fashion, or by a committee acting as a silent nucleus of agitation. The latter, it is thought, will most probably be the mode adopted. The address commences by describing the recent legislation as an attempt "virtually to abrogate the legal existence of the Catholic religion in the United Kingdom, and place us, as to the free exercise of our faith, without the pale of the constitution. To speak of this act of Parliament as aimed at the assumption of titles alone is a delusion. The act is aimed at the very vitality of our faith, and not only declares the performance by our hierarchy of any ecclesiastical duty to be unlawful and void, but also renders it punishable by fine and imprisonment." The address then describes the aggregate meeting of the Rotundo; and having set forth in full the resolutions adopted on that occasion, proceeds to enumerate the objects of the association:—

To secure to the Catholic Church perfect freedom in the profession of her doctrine, the maintenance of her discipline, and the exercise of her rights. To adopt all constitutional means to ensure the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and all laws restricting the religious liberties of the Catholics of the empire. To relieve the Catholic people of Ireland from the intolerable burden of sustaining an Ecclesiastical Establishment from which they not only derive no benefit, but the funds and ample resources of which are expended in persevering efforts to subvert the faith and overthrow the religion of the country. To protect our poor from the odious and heartless system of pecuniary proselytism to which they are at present so much exposed. To obtain and secure for all classes of Catholics sound Catholic instruction and education. To contribute to the moral and intellectual training of the people, and to the improvement of their social condition. To assist Catholic institutions, and protect Catholic endowments, especially those established for educational and charitable objects, and upon all occasions to promote the removal and alleviation of the prevailing social misfortunes of the people.

The next paragraph dwells on the religious influences that will aid the movement, but assures the laity that they have a work to do:—

They (the committee) never can sufficiently impress on the minds of the people the great fact, that all our hopes of redress, under Divine Providence, are centered in the creation and sustenance of a parliamentary party, ready to defend, at all hazard, with an independent spirit, our civil and religious liberties. To the accomplishment of this great means of carrying out the objects of the Catholic Defence Association the energies of the laity will be incessantly directed. It will become an imperative duty to organize and marshal the elective power of each constituent body so as to ensure a right direction being given to every available vote, and thereby to evince in the most solemn manner unalterable attachment to their civil and religious freedom in all its practical reality.

The address concludes with an exhortation to every true Catholic to enrol his name among the Defenders of the Faith. The document is signed "† Paul, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, Chairman: W. Keogh, Secretary."

The *Tablet* announces that the Rev. Dr. Newman, of the Oratory, is to visit Ireland for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures on the intended Catholic University. Dr. Wiseman has given £5 towards the expenses of the Defence Society, and £10 towards the University.—Dr. McHale has sent a contribution to the University fund under his prohibited title.

On the other hand, the Protestant Establishment is at last showing signs of proselytizing activity. It has frequently been stated of late that conversions to Protestantism were very numerous in the diocese of Tuam. On this subject the *Times* gives prominence to a communication written by "a gentleman of strict impartiality, wholly unconnected with either or any of the parties into which Irish society is divided, and whose information may be implicitly relied upon for strict accuracy and thorough impartiality." Hearing that the Bishop of Tuam, accompanied with some clergymen and laymen, had proceeded to visit and hold confirmations at several missionary stations in Connemara, where numbers of Roman Catholics had abandoned their Church, the writer resolved to follow his lordship, and see for himself, whether the facts were as they had been reported. He found that, in three places—Oughterard, Glan, and Castlekerke—there are about nine hundred converts within the last four years. At Oughterard, of ninety-nine persons confirmed, seventy-four were adults, of forty, fifty, and sixty years of age. Only about ten had not been Roman Catholics. At Castlekerke, a congregation of upwards of three hundred persons, of whom not more than thirty were original Protestants, assembled. Ninety-six persons were confirmed here, of whom only three were Protestants by birth, the remaining ninety-three being Romanists. There were about sixty adults, among whom some appeared to be about seventy years of age. One aged man had been the priest's clerk for forty years. Another, a respectable farmer, named Lally, had been head Repeal warden during O'Connell's agitation. This man is now an intelligent Protestant; and he, with others of the same class, had no temporal inducement to abandon the faith of their fathers. "I went privately among the people, and conversed with them; and I found all to whom I spoke able to advance what would be considered satisfactory reasons, by well-informed Protestants, for having left the Church of Rome;

and they quoted numerous texts of Scripture in support of their views." The clergyman who labours among these people, the Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, was for some years a student of Maynooth, and has been very successful in inducing numbers of his former co-religionists to leave the Church of Rome. He preaches in Irish, and his congregation amounts to about 400 converts; and, from the mode in which he examined the children of the school, he appears to be well fitted for the work in which he is engaged. Among these converts there had been no litigation, and none of them had been convicted of any crime at the Petty Sessions. The people of the surrounding country were becoming ashamed of their superstitious and immoral practices. A holy well about a mile from the missionary settlement, where many cures were reported to have been performed, is now almost abandoned, through either the direct or the indirect influence of the mission on the minds of the people.

DR. BADELEY, of Chelmsford, died on Monday week, under the following melancholy circumstances. On Sunday afternoon he was suffering from a severe attack of the toothache. The pain being most intense and without intermission, about four o'clock on Monday morning he went into his study to procure something to alleviate the acuteness of the attack, and, unhappily, took a considerable quantity of morphia. Mr. Bransby Cooper, of London, was immediately sent for by a telegraphic despatch, and all the members of the profession in the town were summoned, but their efforts proved abortive, the unfortunate sufferer lingering until one o'clock, at which hour he expired. The deceased gentleman only a short time since read before the Royal College of Physicians a paper on "Mind and Matter," which has since been printed. Dr. Badeley was brother to the eminent barrister of London, and leaves behind him a family of ten children.

THE RESULTS OF FREE TRADE.—The *Leicestershire Mercury* says:—"You can now buy in Harborough the 4lb. loaf for 4d.; meat, 4½d. per lb.; prime ale, 4d. per quart; and what makes it still better is, that there is plenty of employment, so that the working classes can buy these things. The work at the factory is brisker now than it has been for some time."

RESPITE OF THE JERSEY CRIMINAL.—A despatch was received at Jersey on Wednesday morning last, from the Secretary of State, commuting the punishment of death, to which Jacques Fouquet, the Jersey murderer, had been sentenced, to transportation for life. The *Jersey Times* states that this commutation has arisen principally from the Secretary of State misapprehending the verdict of the jury, and asserts that the words of the verdict, "plutôt coupable qu'innocent" is an unqualified verdict of guilty in the conventional verbiage of the island criminal court, whereas the Secretary of State interpreted the literal translation "rather guilty than innocent" into a doubt entertained by the jury on the subject as to the guilt of the prisoner.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 1, Two o'clock.

KOSSUTH ON HIS WAY TO ENGLAND.

It was made known yesterday, by telegraphic despatch from Paris, that the "Mississippi" had called at Marseilles to take in coals, and that several of the leading towns folks went on board to see Kossuth and his sixty companions. In the afternoon the following letter was received by the Mayor of Southampton, which sets at rest the question of his coming to England:—

Marseilles, Sept. 27, 1851.

Sir,—His Excellency Governor Kossuth (my chief), with thankful sentiments acknowledging the lively interest and the high-minded sympathy which the generous city of Southampton, and you, sir, particularly, were on so many occasions honouring, the Hungarian cause, the fate of its exiled leader, and of all Hungarian exiles who chanced to land on your hospitable shore, has entrusted me with the agreeable duty to present you, sir, his hearty compliments, and respectfully to inform you, that, embarked with the generous consent of His Majesty the Sultan, without any previous condition whatever, but rather with illimitable liberty, on board the United States steam-ship "Mississippi," sent over by the Congress and Government of the United States precisely for his and his associates' liberation from Kutayah, stopped at Marseilles, with the purpose to pass through France directly to England, and to land from Havre at Southampton, having the warm desire to thank personally for the protection which the public opinion of the high-minded people of England pleased to throw in the balance of his destiny.

Arrived here yesterday, his Excellency immediately applied to M. le Prefet of this department to grant him and family free passage through France. M. le Prefet judged convenient to report to Paris by telegraph to the Ministry, but the action of the telegraph being hindered by the misty weather, an answer has not yet arrived.

So not being able to give you exact information about the issue, or in case of granted passage about the time of his Excellency's arrival at Southampton, still I feel gratified to be the organ of communication of his said design, and of his firm intention to go, in every case, for some few days, to England; which, should he not be permitted to execute directly from Marseilles, he has decided to proceed immediately to Gibraltar, and hence to visit England and ask for an asylum to his children there while he proceeds to the United States, to thank personally for the most generous aid and assistance which the people, Congress, and Government of the United States, honoured him with.

His Excellency left Kutayah with the confident hope that the sacred cause which it is his glory to represent

cannot fail to have a future yet, being honoured as it is by the powerful sympathy of the English race—that mighty, great, and glorious guardian of justice, right, and freedom, on both hemispheres.

I have the honour to sign myself to be, with the most distinguished consideration, Sir, your humble and obsequious servant,

J. HASKIN, Lieut.-Colonel.

J. Andrews, Esq., Mayor to the City of Southampton.

If allowed to pass through France, the illustrious exile may arrive at Southampton to day—or if he come from Gibraltar, the arrival need be only two days later. An address has been prepared at Southampton, and is receiving the signatures of all classes, ready for presentation on landing; and a public meeting will be held this morning to make further preparations. The London committee is in communication with the patriotic Mayor of Southampton.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The French Court of Cassation has reversed the judgment of the Court of Assize against M. Rouy, the responsible editor of *La Presse*, for the application, by E. Girardin, of the word "glorieuxsemen" to young Victor Hugo's punishment.

The judges of the little watering place, Baden, within an hour's ride of Vienna, have dared to protest against the arrest, by court-martial, of an offending author; but it is feared that instead of the officers being censured, the judges will be removed.

The text of the diplomatic correspondence, since July 27, between the Ministers of Austria and Turkey, on the subject of the Hungarian liberation, is published in this morning's *Daily News*. The correspondence closes with the following threat by the Austrian intendant:—

With the deepest regret has the undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, at the high Ottoman Porte, learned by the note of His Majesty the Sultan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Government of the Porte persists in its resolution to set at liberty, on the 1st of September, Kossuth and the other refugees at Kutayah, without considering the validity of the weighty reasons urged by the Government of His Imperial Majesty in favour of a prolongation of their confinement. The undersigned must repeat the protestations contained in his note of the 29th of July, addressed to Ali Pacha, and at the same time hold the Sublime Porte answerable to the Austrian Government for all the consequences of the liberation of the said refugees without the concurrence of the Imperial Court.

I have the honour, &c.,

EDWARD KLEZL.

Bujukdere, August 18, 1851.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH has been completed, and carried to the Calais station of the Great Northern Railway of France. Early on Monday morning congratulatory messages to the President of the French Republic were sent direct from England to Paris, also to the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria, at Berlin and Vienna, and messages were also transmitted to London from the principal cities in Europe, which were included in the continental system of telegraphic communication. During the whole of Monday, the town of Calais presented the appearance of a *fête*, and numbers of the inhabitants crowded on the ramparts, watching with interest and wonder the various experiments which were tried with the submarine wires. In the evening an entertainment was given at the Hôtel de Ville, to those English gentlemen, promoters of the undertaking, who were on the spot, and had assisted in its completion.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., M.P., was entertained last night, by a numerous party of his constituents at the London Tavern. Rupert Kettle, Esq., presided, and was supported by the leading members of the National Reform Association. Mr. J. T. Searle moved a resolution, declaring the catholicity of liberal principles, protesting against the enslavement of three and a quarter millions in America, cordially welcoming Mr. Thompson to his native land, and thanking him for his exertions in the cause of universal freedom. Dr. Epps seconded the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm. Mr. Thompson, in his reply, touched upon American slavery, the Evangelical Alliance, the release of Kossuth, the representation of the Tower Hamlets, and the Reform agitation. Another resolution declared—"That this meeting has heard with high satisfaction, the declaration of Mr. George Thompson, of his intention to devote himself to the cause of Parliamentary reform, the attainment of which lies at the foundation of every political, ecclesiastical, and social improvement in this country—services most invaluable in the present national crisis"—which was carried with loud applause.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE AT CAMBERWELL.—Yesterday morning a tradesman named Fawcett, at the corner of Queen's-place, Wyndham-road, Camberwell, cut the throats of three of his children, and then his own. The family were at breakfast, and the wife had just stepped out to the Post-office. Only one of the children—all under seven years of age—survives, and she is badly wounded.

MR. RUDGE, A STOCKBROKER, committed suicide yesterday forenoon in the counting-house of Mr. Routh, Throgmorton-street, by taking prussic acid. An inquest was held in the evening, and a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" was returned. Business misfortunes had preyed upon the mind of the unhappy man.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

With moderate supplies of Grain, and a fair demand, our prices are fully equal to Monday.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1. 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1851.

SUMMARY.

ONCE again science has achieved the mighty task of bridging over the watery waste that separates England from the continent, and restored, by means of the electric telegraph, the communication which existed last year only long enough to show that it might be permanently established. Still the work is not yet complete, and there is room for anxiety lest this second attempt should prove a failure. When the great cable had been safely laid down across the Channel within half-a-mile of the French coast, it was found to be too short, owing to the stormy weather which set in during the process, and prevented its being sunk in a direct line between the two countries. Happily, a supply of gutta percha coil was at hand, with which the communication was at length effected. The end of the great cable is secured by two buoys, but whether such a means of holding it will suffice until a further supply of the material can be manufactured is somewhat problematical. We are sorry, therefore, that we can at present do no more than "report progress," but hope that, in another week, we may be able to add our meed of congratulation upon the completion of this magnificent undertaking—the symbol, let us hope, of that more perfect communication between the mind of England and the rest of Europe, which will result in their mutual advancement in knowledge and freedom.

At length there is some little stir in the political world. The dull monotony of the recess has been broken by Lord Palmerston at Tiverton, and the National Reform Association at Manchester. The former contrived, in the most *debonnair* manner possible, to disappoint the extravagant expectations which had been formed in anticipation of his speech. The supposed Ministerial announcements dwindled down to a good-humoured, sprightly, after-dinner sally, in which the Foreign Secretary handled, in his own easy style, all the safe topics uppermost in the public mind. The speech was smart enough, but derives its interest only from having been delivered by Lord Palmerston. Free-trade, the Exhibition, and the slave-trade, are scarcely the topics which will satisfy the cravings of the public on the look-out for some fore-shadowings of the coming Reform Bill. Public curiosity was "taken in," and many a newspaper-reader must have laughed heartily at the pains taken to secure the earliest "express" report of Lord Palmerston's after-dinner gossip on subjects which have been discussed threadbare, and are already wearisome.

But the disclosures which the noble lord has not vouchsafed, a provincial newspaper professes to supply. The *Yorkshireman* lays claim to ministerial inspiration, and sketches, with a confident hand, the outline of the Reform Bill of next session. "Upon the most unquestionable authority" we are informed that Lord John Russell and his friends have recently been engaged in framing the provisions of the new Bill. "At the present moment,—and no alteration will be conceded in this particular,—it is contemplated to recognise a certain educational test, apart from occupancy of houses, as conferring a right to vote. Clergymen, lawyers, merchants, literary men, clerks, the higher orders of mechanics, &c., will, we believe, although non-householders, be invested, under certain conditions, with the privilege of voting. As respects the household franchise, very considerable alterations will be made. The £10 qualification in boroughs will be reduced in amount, and a variety of other popular concessions be made, which will increase the constituency at least one-fourth." The great difficulty encountered by Ministers relates to the counties; but that difficulty is, somehow or other, to be overcome, and the various county constituencies will be popularized to "a greater extent than at present anticipated." On the opening of the Session the Premier will formally announce his intentions, leaving the matter to be discussed

by the press and the country. The statement, it will be seen, makes no mention of the disposal of the smaller boroughs, though the *Times* recently intimated that all constituencies under four hundred would certainly be disfranchised by the Ministerial measure. It is not unlikely that these rumours, if not "founded on fact," may at least be taken as an index of the extent of change which the forthcoming measure will propose. The first Cabinet Council is convened for the 10th instant—an unusually early period. After that time the Ministerial measure will probably assume form and substance, subject to any alterations which the popular will may demand.

To elicit that expression of public opinion, the National Reform Association is devoting its energies. The campaign was opened at Manchester on Thursday, under circumstances in part favourable, and in part adverse. The Free-trade Hall was filled to overflowing, and the intelligent working-classes of that city, so long unfriendly to any and every middle-class reform movement, seem cordially to have co-operated with Sir Joshua Walmsley and his friends. Nor was there wanting plenty of enthusiasm in the object of the meeting. On the other hand, the absence of all the more prominent leaders of the Free-trade and Radical party, whom the public have been accustomed to regard as identified with the Reform question, was calculated to deprive the demonstration of much of its moral power. Not less marked was the absence of the more wealthy and influential "Liberals" of Manchester and its neighbourhood. These unfavourable indications have been eagerly laid hold of by the Conservative press as evidences of disunion; and even Whig journalists complain that the want of proper understanding between public men is spoiling that expression of the popular will, on which it is no doubt felt Lord John Russell may have to fall back. At present the pulse of the country has not been felt. It has not yet recovered from the apathy engendered by the great event of the year. If there is a strong and general feeling in favour of extended reform, it will manifest itself without waiting for the signal from men whose energies have been sorely tried by other agitations, or depending upon any organization to draw it out. The exigencies of the Government make them squeezable—it is the fault of the people if they do not avail themselves of the opportunity to wring from Whig statesmen a larger measure of reform than is indicated by rumour.

The question of a reform of the corporation of London has excited renewed attention from the publication of the Report of the Freedom Committee appointed by the Common Council. It is proposed greatly to extend the municipal franchise, and the majority of the Court seem favourable to the suggestion. Corporation reform has, however, started a wider subject for discussion—that of one municipality for the whole metropolis—and it is rumoured that the whole question will be brought under the attention of Parliament by Sir James Graham in the ensuing session.

Kossuth is now safe out of the clutches of Austria, and the same post which brings intelligence of his arrival off the Italian coast informs us of the last act of impotent spite of his enemies in Hungary. As if to give greater *éclat* to his arrival in Western Europe the Austrian Government have publicly hung himself and his companions in effigy in the streets of Pesth. Although no positive information has been received on the subject, there seems to be a confident expectation that the "Mississippi" will remain for a time at Southampton, to afford the illustrious exiles an opportunity of visiting England. Great preparations are being made in that town to give Kossuth a public and hearty reception on his arrival, and we have no doubt that measures will be taken for receiving him with similar honours in the metropolis. By the last accounts the United States steamer, with its precious freight, had called at and left Marseilles, so that within a few days we may hope to welcome the Hungarian patriot to the soil of free England.

The arrival of Prince Metternich at Vienna, after an absence of four years, can scarcely be regarded as possessing political importance—further than as evidence of the complete triumph of reaction in Austria. The failure of the Austrian loan—the deep discontent of Hungary, and the cool reception of the Emperor in Lombardy, are circumstances scarcely likely to reassure the hoary statesman in the stability of the present régime—especially with such a thorn in the side of Austria as Piedmont, where the constitutional head of the State is everywhere received with popular enthusiasm, and where a wise system of government is diffusing content among the people, developing the national resources, and proving to the world the ability of Italians to advance in civilization and prosperity under the ægis of free institutions.

MAN NO MORE A SUPERFLUITY.

"MAN has not had his proper value in these islands for the last half century." So wrote the *Times* the other day, in concluding a description

of the great Celtic movement westward. The phrase has haunted us ever since. It was like the expression by the mouth of an uncongenial stranger of a thought long familiar to one's own mind; and it had, as such expressions often have, all the pungency of a new and startling truth. It called up a crowd of corroborative recollections, and suggested the explanation of a thousand daily incidents. During fifteen of the last fifty years—we ruminated—men were drafted or impressed by thousands yearly to perish in Walcheren expeditions and battles of Trafalgar, in the Peninsula, at New Orleans, or in the Netherlands. During the next fifteen years, men were sacrificed to the maintenance of the price of wheat, the introduction of machinery, the arts of Government spies, the execution of a Draconian code—they were slaughtered by hundreds in food-riots, at Peterloos, by special commissions, and by ordinary gaol deliveries. For the last twenty of the fifty years, life has been more precious, but man scarcely so. "A redundant population" has been the almost unquestioned description of the relation of Great Britain and Ireland to their inhabitants—how to govern them, the perplexity of the politician; how to reduce them, the problem of the economist. Emigration was encouraged and assisted, less for the sake of those that might depart, than of those that would remain. A new poor-law was enacted, with conditions of relief so stringent as to border on inhumanity, to diminish the pressure of the unemployed upon the soil that was charged with their maintenance. Rural districts were weeded of their superfluous humanity, and the evicted thrust in waggon-loads upon the manufacturing towns, whither, also, the upspringing generation infallibly turned as soon as their feet could transport them from their wretched homes; or the wages of the artisan were kept just above, and often pressed below, the subsistence points, by continual accessions from the field to the factory. Chartism frightened a Reform Ministry with the terrors from which Sidmouth was never free; and Corn-law repeal was accepted as a dire necessity in a country where men were too numerous to live upon the produce of their own soil, and too sensible to be ignorant that food could be more easily brought to them than they deported to it. The markets of the world once opened, it was trusted that the British people would be counted, not in relation to the space on which they stood, but to the sphere they had to fill. While want and pestilence were slaying in Ireland uncounted victims, there was a gleam of hope in the distress, because the population would be thinned. Famine and fever ceased, but before the stricken or the spared could be counted, the survivors were flying, as from a plague-stricken city, through every port, and by every bark, to the Western world. Within four years, more than a million have departed thence, and while we write, thousands are *en route*. One island has diminished its population by a fourth, and the other has gained no increment in a decade. The tide has turned—the remedy so earnestly invoked refuses to desist in its operation when desired—blood-letting threatens to convert repletion into atrophy—speculation turns to the possibility and the consequence of a stationary or retrogressive population—and it is acknowledged that man is no more a weed upon the land God gave him to subdue; that in the British Isles, at least, the human being is no longer a surplusage.

An inviting field of speculation is opened up by the possible influence of such a change as this upon the social condition of the masses. In Ireland, already, the price of labour, we are told, is sensibly enhanced, and difficulty has been experienced in some parts in harvesting the crops. But as the majority of those who have "flitted" were employers—or, at least, not labourers, but small farmers—and therefore carry with them the means of employment, there is little hope that any permanent effect of that kind will be produced—unless, indeed, those projects of home colonization, of the purchase and culture of large tracts of the Irish soil by English capital, which are continually appearing and receding, advance to reality. And in England we can scarcely realize to ourselves a condition of things in which there should be such a demand for all kinds of labour as to raise its price without enhancing that of its productions. Accustomed to the sight of educated men toiling for little more than the means of decent maintenance, at occupations wearisome, precarious, and difficult to obtain—of parents painfully dubious in what profession or handicraft they shall find room for their sons—of intelligent and skilful artisans compelled to avoid the conjugal relation, or to be kept through life upon the brink of want—of policemen, postmen, and railway-porters, glad to keep their arduous posts at wages of fifteen to twenty shillings a week—of the drivers of our public vehicles, consenting to confinement to the box seven days in the week, and fourteen hours a day, for one pound ten—of the sempstresses, the charwomen, the street-folk, who all live somehow, but as none who reads these lines can conscientiously say he would like to live—



accustomed, we say, to the sight of all this, we can scarcely believe that a time will ever come when things will be perceptibly different. Yet the cautious and conservative *Times* is wondering how the army will be recruited, how machines will be watched, how the drudgery of domestic and public works will be performed, how cheapness of production can be maintained, when two masters are running after one man. Emigration may not be the destined instrument of accomplishing this great social revolution—but accomplished we believe it will be, because it ought; because there is no moral fitness in the system which works out what we have faintly sketched, except it be as a transitive system; and we rejoice in whatever puts the possibility before men's eyes, and sets them pondering on the means of its achievement.

There is another aspect of this topic, in which it must be viewed. If man be no longer a superfluity, he must no longer be treated politically as such. The spirit of our Government has hitherto been to legislate for the masses—nay, that is its recent improvement; until lately, legislation had only an occasional reference to the will or the welfare of the many. Their growing intelligence, constituting their political strength, has effected the change—but a greater remains to be effected. The very phrase, "for the masses," is fallacious and obnoxious. The people are not a mass, but a multitude—and they are not to be legislated for, but the sum of their individual suffrages to be embodied in law. It is, we believe, principally because the great majority of men "in these islands," have had neither a political nor an ecclesiastical individuality, that man has not had his proper value in the labour-market and elsewhere. Law has handed over a diocese to a bishop, a parish to a priest, and a district to a tax-gatherer, without the slightest regard to the will of the souls dwelling therein—only when law has been broken, has the individual been recognized. Thus all man's interests have been circumscribed, all his faculties crippled, and, therefore, his "value" impaired. The produce of his industry mortgaged before his birth—his food, clothing, and habitation, subject to compulsory deductions and impositions—what he shall believe and how he shall worship pre-arranged for him—what wonder if he cease to be accounted more than an article of merchandise, and become at one time inconveniently plentiful, at another awkwardly sparse? But a new element is at work "in these islands." This half-century will not be as the last. Man will attain "his proper value"—not by the transference of numbers from one hemisphere to another, as of weights from the right scale to the left—but by the inspiration of self-knowledge. Once impregnate "the masses" with the truth that all men are essentially equal, and that each has a right to whatever is essentially human, and that dull, inorganic lump will break up into so many distinct entities, recognising in each other an infinite value and indefeasible claims. Then in the marketplace, in the Church, and in the State, "man to man will brothers be, and a' that."

THE LONDON PRESS.

THE "Report of the Select Committee on Newspaper Stamps, together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix"—a bulky blue-book of nearly 700 pages—has just issued from the Parliamentary press, and is now lying before us. We will not say we have perused it from beginning to end—for even the recess does not bring leisure for such arduous undertakings; but the inclination is not wanting, and has been partially gratified. At every dive into its depths we have brought up something worth getting, and resolved to descend again. The evidence of several of the witnesses is highly interesting, as a revelation of some of the secrets of a power that rather affects the mysterious, though its mission is to enlighten, and of its relation to different parties and classes in the community. The entire body of facts is a valuable contribution to political literature, as well as to a pending controversy in which we, and we believe our readers generally, are much interested.

Not the least curious or important part of the volume is a return appended to it of the number of penny stamps issued to the newspapers of the three kingdoms, within the last fourteen years. The returns are given in the aggregate for each year; but if one will take the trouble to divide the figures given by weeks or days, he may arrive at some unexpected conclusions. He will find, for instance, that the ten papers issued morning and evening in London, circulate only to the number of 64,408, of which the *Times* absorbs the immense proportion of 38,382, the *Morning Chronicle*, with its special attractions, obtains only 2,915, and the Whig-Radical *Daily News* but 3,630. The inference appears to be that a daily paper is supported, not as the representative of a party, or as the advocate of definite principles, so much as for its adaptation to the wants of a commercial people, and for the possession of qualities

which immense capital alone can command. The same inference is not so obvious from an estimate of the London weekly press. With one or two exceptions, easily accounted for, the Saturday papers that enjoy the largest sale are decidedly democratic; and those that follow far behind them as to circulation, appear to succeed ill or well from other causes than the talent and labour bestowed upon them. The Dissenting press—exclusive of the organs of the two Wesleyan parties—circulates, we observe, to the amount of 16,068 weekly; the *British Banner*, the *Nonconformist*, the *Christian Times*, the *Patriot*, and the *Inquirer*, dividing among themselves that number of subscribers.

The fact last mentioned suggests our first remark—that if the weekly papers are to be considered as representative of principles, the professed adherents of those principles do not render them an ample and generous support. The Dissenting papers do, of course, stand for certain ecclesiastical opinions and bodies—and we put it to those bodies whether the circulation of 16,068 copies weekly is in any decent proportion to their numbers, or the professed estimate of their distinctive principles. For ourselves, we have nothing to complain of, but much to be grateful for. Our share of the 16,068 is considerable, and we have the satisfaction of observing the upward tendency of the figures representing the stamps allotted to us, year after year, from Somerset House. We are struck, also, by observing that the circulation of nearly all our London weekly contemporaries is downward—that the multiplication of their number does not simply create a new class of readers, but trenches on the sphere of their predecessors; and that the most respectable for character and getting-up are not beyond the fear of change. Something of this may be attributed to the improvement in style of provincial papers; but how many of them drag on a feeble existence, and how few of those started in any given year survive to the next. The fact is, the newspaper, whether regarded as a commercial speculation or a political effort, is at a heavy disadvantage in comparison with other investments for money and energy. The red stamp at its corner is a badge of degradation—indicating, whatever facilities it may offer for the distribution of copies, that the journalist is a licensed, suspected, and hampered adventurer; that either news is an article for taxation, in days when food and light are untaxed, or that the commentary accompanying the news gives it a questionable character. If the stamp is a badge, the advertisement and paper duties are burdens, oppressive just to the proportion that cheap newspapers and books are desiderata, and that the necessities of commercial life require ready communication between the buyer and seller. It is much to be regretted that the Committee whose Report is now lying before us, was not empowered to extend its inquiries to the operation of the paper and advertisement duties; and to present a view of the comparative advantages of repealing the three imposts we have described. That may probably be gained next session, and possibly in time to influence the Chancellor of the Exchequer in deciding what taxes to remit. For ourselves, we adhere to the triple object of the Society for the Abolition of the Taxes on Knowledge; believing that the newspaper should be free alike from fiscal and political encumbrances, and at liberty to make its own terms, so to speak, with the Post-office department. It would then, undoubtedly, be in a far different position to that which it now holds. It would certainly multiply indefinitely the number of its issues and of its readers—approximating, in that respect, to the public press of France and America. That it must needs descend in intellectual and moral respectability, is by no means evident—we believe the tendency would be the reverse; holding that in all things the people are good judges of what they need—that their taste is not naturally depraved, but only vitiated by confinement to indifferent pabulum—and that they would prefer a newspaper at once of independent and refined character to one that wears the livery of a faction, or panders to the vulgarity of either rich or poor.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY has just issued a tract (No. 2 of its series) containing an ample reply, from documents furnished by Mazzini, to the charge of Terrorism in Rome during the Republican régime. We had intended to extract largely from the admirable history and official papers given, but as our space prevents that, we urge our readers to possess themselves of this and the other publications of the society, which they can do at the cost of a few pence.

A VIOLENT STORM ON THE COAST OF DURHAM came on on Thursday afternoon. Torrents of rain fell, and the sea was one mass of foam. The gale continued without abatement until Friday afternoon. The known casualties are numerous. A foreign vessel had gone down, and all hands; part of the Redcar and Middlesborough Railway was submerged, and the traffic stopped; and seven Shields pilots were missing.

THE NEW REFORM BILL OUTLINED.—The last number of the *Yorkshireman*, a respectable and Liberal provincial contemporary, but a novel organ for the promulgation of Ministerial intentions, announces "positively," and upon "the most unquestionable authority," the principles upon which it is intended to base the Parliamentary Reform measure promised for next session. The entire paragraph is as follows:—

We are glad to have it in our power to announce positively, and upon the most unquestionable authority, that Lord John Russell and his friends have been engaged recently in framing the provisions of the new Reform Bill it is his purpose to introduce early next session of Parliament. With a view of arriving at correct conclusions as to the present state of the electoral system, circular letters have been de-patched from the Home Office to the various returning-officers throughout England and Wales, commanding a return of the number of Parliamentary voters at the last general election, which return, no doubt, will be compared with the census recently taken. We believe the measure of reform about to be introduced—and in stating our belief, we beg it to be understood that we are not speaking without authority—will be satisfactory to the moderate Reformers of this country. It will not give them all they desire, but we believe it will enlarge the suffrage to a much greater extent than, looking at Ministerial difficulties, the people had any right to expect. We understand that one of the Cabinet Ministers comports himself somewhat restively because of the liberality of the measure; which restiveness, however, it is expected, will be overcome by the firmness of the Premier and his colleagues. At the present moment—and we believe no alteration will be conceded in this particular—it is contemplated to recognise a certain educational test, apart from occupancy of houses, as conferring a right to vote. Clergymen, lawyers, merchants, literary men, clerks, the higher orders of mechanics, &c., will, we believe, although non-householders, be invested, under certain conditions, with the privilege of voting. These conditions will suggest themselves to our readers without explanation. As respects the franchise and householders, as the law at present stands, very considerable alterations, we believe, will be made. The £10 qualification in boroughs will be reduced in amount, while a variety of other popular concessions will be made, which will increase the constituency of this country at least one-fourth. We have no doubt that the great difficulty encountered by Ministers relates to the counties; but we believe that those difficulties will be overcome, and that the various county constituencies will be popularized to a greater extent than at present anticipated. It is not often that a country journal has the opportunity of authoritatively announcing the probable tendency of a Ministerial measure scarcely yet framed; but our readers may accept the above statement without demur, and as conveying as nearly as possible the gist of the Parliamentary Reform Bill of 1852. We have only to remark, in connexion with this part of our subject, that on the opening of the session the Premier will formally announce his intention with respect to the franchise, leaving the matter to be discussed by the press and the country.

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION is endeavouring to prevail upon employers to close their shops during the winter months at seven o'clock. It was agreed at a meeting held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening, that a deputation should immediately wait on the shopkeepers of the Metropolis for that purpose, and we trust most sincerely that they will succeed. It was mentioned at the meeting that Messrs. Shoolbread and Co., of Tottenham-court-road, consented to the change, and intend to close at seven o'clock even on Saturday nights.—Eleven sermons were preached, on Sunday, at different churches of the metropolis, in aid of the society's object.

THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION held a soirée on Monday evening, at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, R. Kettle, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that beside the meetings lately held in the Potteries, and the great demonstration at Manchester, twenty-four tracts had been issued, the total circulation of which exceeded 120,000. The Council had been applied to by a portion of the electors of Bradford, the Whig candidate not being up to the Reform standard, and a deputation had been sent down to advise with the electors. The speeches and resolutions dwelt upon the union everywhere manifest between the middle and working classes for the attainment of a radical reform in the representation; and urged to renewed effort upon the basis of the principles of the association.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is a novel but apparently well-directed application of the principle of mutual provision against the exigencies of life, and for the special requirements of modern society. It is well to ensure one's family from destitution by the sudden removal of their natural protector—or to lay up for oneself against the hour of disability and dependence—even if by so doing we help to enrich others. It is better so to combine, that while risk is divided profits may also be shared; and best of all to carry still further the principle of provident co-operation by making it tributary to several objects—such as the education of children, the apprenticing of sons, or the dowering of daughters. To this pitch the system of insurance has now been brought; and the society mentioned above aims to carry it beyond the most advanced. Its prospectus announces that by its deed of settlement a fourfold division of profits has been made obligatory upon its directors—including an appropriation of ten per cent. to the creation of a fund for the permanent endowment of a school for the children and relatives of shareholders. Other advantages, peculiar to the institution and conducive to its stability, are developed in the prospectus which has just been issued from the office, 34, Moorgate-street.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1. 10s. | Column.....£2. 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1851.

SUMMARY.

ONCE again science has achieved the mighty task of bridging over the watery waste that separates England from the continent, and restored, by means of the electric telegraph, the communication which existed last year only long enough to show that it might be permanently established. Still the work is not yet complete, and there is room for anxiety lest this second attempt should prove a failure. When the great cable had been safely laid down across the Channel within half-a-mile of the French coast, it was found to be too short, owing to the stormy weather which set in during the process, and prevented its being sunk in a direct line between the two countries. Happily, a supply of gutta percha coil was at hand, with which the communication was at length effected. The end of the great cable is secured by two buoys, but whether such a means of holding it will suffice until a further supply of the material can be manufactured is somewhat problematical. We are sorry, therefore, that we can at present do no more than "report progress," but hope that, in another week, we may be able to add our meed of congratulation upon the completion of this magnificent undertaking—the symbol, let us hope, of that more perfect communication between the mind of England and the rest of Europe, which will result in their mutual advancement in knowledge and freedom.

At length there is some little stir in the political world. The dull monotony of the recess has been broken by Lord Palmerston at Tiverton, and the National Reform Association at Manchester. The former contrived, in the most *debonnair* manner possible, to disappoint the extravagant expectations which had been formed in anticipation of his speech. The supposed Ministerial announcements dwindled down to a good-humoured, sprightly, after-dinner sally, in which the Foreign Secretary handled, in his own easy style, all the safe topics uppermost in the public mind. The speech was smart enough, but derives its interest only from having been delivered by Lord Palmerston. Free-trade, the Exhibition, and the slave-trade, are scarcely the topics which will satisfy the cravings of the public on the look-out for some fore-shadowings of the coming Reform Bill. Public curiosity was "taken in," and many a newspaper-reader must have laughed heartily at the pains taken to secure the earliest "express" report of Lord Palmerston's after-dinner gossip on subjects which have been discussed threadbare, and are already wearisome.

But the disclosures which the noble lord has not vouchsafed, a provincial newspaper professes to supply. The *Yorkshireman* lays claim to ministerial inspiration, and sketches, with a confident hand, the outline of the Reform Bill of next session. "Upon the most unquestionable authority" we are informed that Lord John Russell and his friends have recently been engaged in framing the provisions of the new Bill. "At the present moment,—and no alteration will be conceded in this particular,—it is contemplated to recognise a certain educational test, apart from occupancy of houses, as conferring a right to vote. Clergymen, lawyers, merchants, literary men, clerks, the higher orders of mechanics, &c., will, we believe, although non-householders, be invested, under certain conditions, with the privilege of voting. As respects the household franchise, very considerable alterations will be made. The £10 qualification in boroughs will be reduced in amount, and a variety of other popular concessions be made, which will increase the constituency at least one-fourth." The great difficulty encountered by Ministers relates to the counties; but that difficulty is, somehow or other, to be overcome, and the various county constituencies will be popularized to "a greater extent than at present anticipated." On the opening of the Session the Premier will formally announce the result, leaving the matter to be discussed

by the press and the country. The statement, it will be seen, makes no mention of the disposal of the smaller boroughs, though the *Times* recently intimated that all constituencies under four hundred would certainly be disfranchised by the Ministerial measure. It is not unlikely that these rumours, if not "founded on fact," may at least be taken as an index of the extent of change which the forthcoming measure will propose. The first Cabinet Council is convened for the 10th instant—an unusually early period. After that time the Ministerial measure will probably assume form and substance, subject to any alterations which the popular will may demand.

To elicit that expression of public opinion, the National Reform Association is devoting its energies. The campaign was opened at Manchester on Thursday, under circumstances in part favourable, and in part adverse. The Free-trade Hall was filled to overflowing, and the intelligent working-classes of that city, so long unfriendly to any and every middle-class reform movement, seem cordially to have co-operated with Sir Joshua Walmsley and his friends. Nor was there wanting plenty of enthusiasm in the object of the meeting. On the other hand, the absence of all the more prominent leaders of the Free-trade and Radical party, whom the public have been accustomed to regard as identified with the Reform question, was calculated to deprive the demonstration of much of its moral power. Not less marked was the absence of the more wealthy and influential "Liberals" of Manchester and its neighbourhood. These unfavourable indications have been eagerly laid hold of by the Conservative press as evidences of disunion; and even Whig journalists complain that the want of proper understanding between public men is spoiling that expression of the popular will, on which it is no doubt felt Lord John Russell may have to fall back. At present the pulse of the country has not been felt. It has not yet recovered from the apathy engendered by the great event of the year. If there is a strong and general feeling in favour of extended reform, it will manifest itself without waiting for the signal from men whose energies have been sorely tried by other agitations, or depending upon any organization to draw it out. The exigencies of the Government make them squeezable—it is the fault of the people if they do not avail themselves of the opportunity to wring from Whig statesmen a larger measure of reform than is indicated by rumour.

The question of a reform of the corporation of London has excited renewed attention from the publication of the Report of the Freedom Committee appointed by the Common Council. It is proposed greatly to extend the municipal franchise, and the majority of the Court seem favourable to the suggestion. Corporation reform has, however, started a wider subject for discussion—that of one municipality for the whole metropolis—and it is rumoured that the whole question will be brought under the attention of Parliament by Sir James Graham in the ensuing session.

Kossuth is now safe out of the clutches of Austria, and the same post which brings intelligence of his arrival off the Italian coast informs us of the last act of impotent spite of his enemies in Hungary. As if to give greater *éclat* to his arrival in Western Europe the Austrian Government have publicly hung himself and his companions in effigy in the streets of Pesth. Although no positive information has been received on the subject, there seems to be a confident expectation that the "Mississippi" will remain for a time at Southampton, to afford the illustrious exiles an opportunity of visiting England. Great preparations are being made in that town to give Kossuth a public and hearty reception on his arrival, and we have no doubt that measures will be taken for receiving him with similar honours in the metropolis. By the last accounts the United States steamer, with its precious freight, had called at and left Marseilles, so that within a few days we may hope to welcome the Hungarian patriot to the soil of free England.

The arrival of Prince Metternich at Vienna, after an absence of four years, can scarcely be regarded as possessing political importance—further than as evidence of the complete triumph of reaction in Austria. The failure of the Austrian loan—the deep discontent of Hungary, and the cool reception of the Emperor in Lombardy, are circumstances scarcely likely to reassure the hoary statesman in the stability of the present régime—especially with such a thorn in the side of Austria as Piedmont, where the constitutional head of the State is everywhere received with popular enthusiasm, and where a wise system of government is diffusing content among the people, developing the national resources, and proving to the world the ability of Italians to advance in civilization and prosperity under the ægis of free institutions.

MAN NO MORE A SUPERFLUITY.

"MAN has not had his proper value in these islands for the last half century." So wrote the *Times* the other day, in concluding a description

of the great Celtic movement westward. The phrase has haunted us ever since. It was like the expression by the mouth of an uncongenial stranger of a thought long familiar to one's own mind; and it had, as such expressions often have, all the pungency of a new and startling truth. It called up a crowd of corroborative recollections, and suggested the explanation of a thousand daily incidents. During fifteen of the last fifty years—we ruminated—men were drafted or impressed by thousands yearly to perish in Walcheren expeditions and battles of Trafalgar, in the Peninsula, at New Orleans, or in the Netherlands. During the next fifteen years, men were sacrificed to the maintenance of the price of wheat, the introduction of machinery, the arts of Government spies, the execution of a Draconian code—they were slaughtered by hundreds in food-riots, at Peterloos, by special commissions, and by ordinary gaol deliveries. For the last twenty of the fifty years, life has been more precious, but man scarcely so. "A redundant population" has been the almost unquestioned description of the relation of Great Britain and Ireland to their inhabitants—how to govern them, the perplexity of the politician; how to reduce them, the problem of the economist. Emigration was encouraged and assisted, less for the sake of those that might depart, than of those that would remain. A new poor-law was enacted, with conditions of relief so stringent as to border on inhumanity, to diminish the pressure of the unemployed upon the soil that was charged with their maintenance. Rural districts were weeded of their superfluous humanity, and the evicted thrust in waggon-loads upon the manufacturing towns, whither, also, the upspringing generation infallibly turned as soon as their feet could transport them from their wretched homes; or the wages of the artisan were kept just above, and often pressed below, the subsistence points, by continual accessions from the field to the factory. Chartism frightened a Reform Ministry with the terrors from which Sidmouth was never free; and Corn-law repeal was accepted as a dire necessity in a country where men were too numerous to live upon the produce of their own soil, and too sensible to be ignorant that food could be more easily brought to them than they were deported to it. The markets of the world once opened, it was trusted that the British people would be counted, not in relation to the space on which they stood, but to the sphere they had to fill. While want and pestilence were slaying in Ireland uncounted victims, there was a gleam of hope in the distress, because the population would be thinned. Famine and fever ceased, but before the stricken or the spared could be counted, the survivors were flying, as from a plague-stricken city, through every port, and by every bark, to the Western world. Within four years, more than a million have departed thence, and while we write, thousands are *en route*. One island has diminished its population by a fourth, and the other has gained no increment in a decade. The tide has turned—the remedy so earnestly invoked refuses to desist in its operation when desired—blood-letting threatens to convert repletion into atrophy—speculation turns to the possibility and the consequence of a stationary or retrogressive population—and it is acknowledged that man is no more a weed upon the land God gave him to subdue; that in the British Isles, at least, the human being is no longer a surplusage.

An inviting field of speculation is opened up by the possible influence of such a change as this upon the social condition of the masses. In Ireland, already, the price of labour, we are told, is sensibly enhanced, and difficulty has been experienced in some parts in harvesting the crops. But as the majority of those who have "flitted" were employers—or, at least, not labourers, but small farmers—and therefore carry with them the means of employment, there is little hope that any permanent effect of that kind will be produced—unless, indeed, those projects of home colonization, of the purchase and culture of large tracts of the Irish soil by English capital, which are continually appearing and receding, advance to reality. And in England we can scarcely realize to ourselves a condition of things in which there should be such a demand for all kinds of labour as to raise its price without enhancing that of its productions. Accustomed to the sight of educated men toiling for little more than the means of decent maintenance, at occupations wearisome, precarious, and difficult to obtain—of parents painfully dubious in what profession or handicraft they shall find room for their sons—of intelligent and skilful artisans compelled to avoid the conjugal relation, or to be kept through life upon the brink of want—of policemen, postmen, and railway-porters, glad to keep their arduous posts at wages of fifteen to twenty shillings a week—of the drivers of our public vehicles, consenting to confinement to the box seven days in the week, and fourteen hours a day, for one pound ten—of the sempstresses, the charwomen, the street-folk, who all live somehow, but as none who reads these lines can conscientiously say he would like to live—



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THE LONDON PRESS.

THE "Report of the Select Committee on Newspaper Stamps, together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix"—a bulky blue-book of nearly 700 pages—has just issued from the Parliamentary press, and is now lying before us. We will not say we have perused it from beginning to end—for even the recess does not bring leisure for such arduous undertakings; but the inclination is not wanting, and has been partially gratified. At every dive into its depths we have brought up something worth getting, and resolved to descend again. The evidence of several of the witnesses is highly interesting, as a revelation of some of the secrets of a power that rather affects the mysterious, though its mission is to enlighten, and of its relation to different parties and classes in the community. The entire body of facts is a valuable contribution to political literature, as well as to a pending controversy in which we, and we believe our readers generally, are much interested.

Not the least curious or important part of the volume is a return appended to it of the number of penny stamps issued to the newspapers of the three kingdoms, within the last fourteen years. The returns are given in the aggregate for each year; but if one will take the trouble to divide the figures given by weeks or days, he may arrive at some unexpected conclusions. He will find, for instance, that the ten papers issued morning and evening in London, circulate only to the number of 64,408, of which the *Times* absorbs the immense proportion of 38,382, the *Morning Chronicle*, with its special attractions, obtains only 2,915, and the *Whig-Radical Daily News* but 3,630. The inference appears to be that a daily paper is supported, not as the representative of a party, or as the advocate of definite principles, so much as for its adaptation to the wants of a commercial people, and for the possession of qualities

which immense capital alone can command. The same inference is not so obvious from an estimate of the London weekly press. With one or two exceptions, easily accounted for, the Saturday papers that enjoy the largest sale are decidedly democratic; and those that follow far behind them as to circulation, appear to succeed ill or well from other causes than the talent and labour bestowed upon them. The Dissenting press—exclusive of the organs of the two Wesleyan parties—circulates, we observe, to the amount of 16,068 weekly; the *British Banner*, the *Nonconformist*, the *Christian Times*, the *Patriot*, and the *Inquirer*, dividing among themselves that number of subscribers.

The fact last mentioned suggests our first remark—that if the weekly papers are to be considered as representative of principles, the professed adherents of those principles do not render them an ample and generous support. The Dissenting papers do, of course, stand for certain ecclesiastical opinions and bodies—and we put it to those bodies whether the circulation of 16,068 copies weekly is in any decent proportion to their numbers, or the professed estimate of their distinctive principles. For ourselves, we have nothing to complain of, but much to be grateful for. Our share of the 16,068 is considerable, and we have the satisfaction of observing the upward tendency of the figures representing the stamps allotted to us, year after year, from Somerset House. We are struck, also, by observing that the circulation of nearly all our London weekly contemporaries is downward—that the multiplication of their number does not simply create a new class of readers, but trenches on the sphere of their predecessors; and that the most respectable for character and getting-up are not beyond the fear of change. Something of this may be attributed to the improvement in style of provincial papers; but how many of them drag on a feeble existence, and how few of those started in any given year survive to the next. The fact is, the newspaper, whether regarded as a commercial speculation or a political effort, is at a heavy disadvantage in comparison with other investments for money and energy. The red stamp at its corner is a badge of degradation—indicating, whatever facilities it may offer for the distribution of copies, that the journalist is a licensed, suspected, and hampered adventurer; that either news is an article for taxation, in days when food and light are untaxed, or that the commentary accompanying the news gives it a questionable character. If the stamp is a badge, the advertisement and paper duties are burdens, oppressive just to the proportion that cheap newspapers and books are desiderata, and that the necessities of commercial life require ready communication between the buyer and seller. It is much to be regretted that the Committee whose Report is now lying before us, was not empowered to extend its inquiries to the operation of the paper and advertisement duties; and to present a view of the comparative advantages of repealing the three imposts we have described. That may probably be gained next session, and possibly in time to influence the Chancellor of the Exchequer in deciding what taxes to remit. For ourselves, we adhere to the triple object of the Society for the Abolition of the Taxes on Knowledge; believing that the newspaper should be free alike from fiscal and political encumbrances, and at liberty to make its own terms, so to speak, with the Post-office department. It would then, undoubtedly, be in a far different position to that which it now holds. It would certainly multiply indefinitely the number of its issues and of its readers—approximating, in that respect, to the public press of France and America. That it must needs descend in intellectual and moral respectability, is by no means evident—we believe the tendency would be the reverse; holding that in all things the people are good judges of what they need—that their taste is not naturally depraved, but only vitiated by confinement to indifferent pabulum—and that they would prefer a newspaper at once of independent and refined character to one that wears the livery of a faction, or panders to the vulgarity of either rich or poor.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY has just issued a tract (No. 2 of its series) containing an ample reply, from documents furnished by Mazzini, to the charge of Terrorism in Rome during the Republican régime. We had intended to extract largely from the admirable history and official papers given, but as our space prevents that, we urge our readers to possess themselves of this and the other publications of the society, which they can do at the cost of a few pence.

A VIOLENT STORM ON THE COAST OF DURHAM came on on Thursday afternoon. Torrents of rain fell, and the sea was one mass of foam. The gale continued without abatement until Friday afternoon. The known casualties are numerous. A foreign vessel had gone down, and all hands; part of the Redcar and Middlesborough Railway was submerged, and the traffic stopped; and seven Shields pilots were missing.

THE NEW REFORM BILL OUTLINED.—The last number of the *Yorkshireman*, a respectable and Liberal provincial contemporary, but a novel organ for the promulgation of Ministerial intentions, announces "positively," and upon "the most unquestionable authority," the principles upon which it is intended to base the Parliamentary Reform measure promised for next session. The entire paragraph is as follows:—

We are glad to have it in our power to announce positively, and upon the most unquestionable authority, that Lord John Russell and his friends have been engaged recently in framing the provisions of the new Reform Bill it is his purpose to introduce early next session of Parliament. With a view of arriving at correct conclusions as to the present state of the electoral system, circular letters have been de-patched from the Home Office to the various returning-officers throughout England and Wales, commanding a return of the number of Parliamentary voters at the last general election, which return, no doubt, will be compared with the census recently taken. We believe the measure of reform about to be introduced—and in stating our belief, we beg it to be understood that we are not speaking without authority—will be satisfactory to the moderate Reformers of this country. It will not give them all they desire, but we believe it will enlarge the suffrage to a much greater extent than, looking at Ministerial difficulties, the people had any right to expect. We understand that one of the Cabinet Ministers comports himself somewhat restively because of the liberality of the measure; which restiveness, however, it is expected, will be overcome by the firmness of the Premier and his colleagues. At the present moment—and we believe no alteration will be conceded in this particular—it is contemplated to recognise a certain educational test, apart from occupancy of houses, as conferring a right to vote. Clergymen, lawyers, merchants, literary men, clerks, the higher orders of mechanics, &c., will, we believe, although non-householders, be invested, under certain conditions, with the privilege of voting. These conditions will suggest themselves to our readers without explanation. As respects the franchise and householders, as the law at present stands, very considerable alterations, we believe, will be made. The £10 qualification in boroughs will be reduced in amount, while a variety of other popular concessions will be made, which will increase the constituency of this country at least one-fourth. We have no doubt that the great difficulty encountered by Ministers relates to the counties; but we believe that those difficulties will be overcome, and that the various county constituencies will be popularised to a greater extent than at present anticipated. It is not often that a country journal has the opportunity of authoritatively announcing the probable tendency of a Ministerial measure scarcely yet framed; but our readers may accept the above statement without demur, and as conveying as nearly as possible the gist of the Parliamentary Reform Bill of 1852. We have only to remark, in connexion with this part of our subject, that on the opening of the session the Premier will formally announce his intention with respect to the franchise, leaving the matter to be discussed by the press and the country.

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION is endeavouring to prevail upon employers to close their shops during the winter months at seven o'clock. It was agreed at a meeting held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening, that a deputation should immediately wait on the shopkeepers of the Metropolis for that purpose, and we trust most sincerely that they will succeed. It was mentioned at the meeting that Messrs. Shoolbread and Co., of Tottenham-court-road, consented to the change, and intend to close at seven o'clock even on Saturday nights.—Eleven sermons were preached, on Sunday, at different churches of the metropolis, in aid of the society's object.

THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION held a soirée on Monday evening, at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, R. Kettle, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that beside the meetings lately held in the Potteries, and the great demonstration at Manchester, twenty-four tracts had been issued, the total circulation of which exceeded 120,000. The Council had been applied to by a portion of the electors of Bradford, the Whig candidate not being up to the Reform standard, and a deputation had been sent down to advise with the electors. The speeches and resolutions dwelt upon the union everywhere manifest between the middle and working classes for the attainment of a radical reform in the representation; and urged to renewed effort upon the basis of the principles of the association.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is a novel but apparently well-directed application of the principle of mutual provision against the exigencies of life, and for the special requirements of modern society. It is well to ensure one's family from destitution by the sudden removal of their natural protector—or to lay up for oneself against the hour of disability and dependence—even if by so doing we help to enrich others. It is better so to combine, that while risk is divided profits may also be shared; and best of all to carry still further the principle of provident co-operation by making it tributary to several objects—such as the education of children, the apprenticing of sons, or the dowering of daughters. To this pitch the system of insurance has now been brought; and the society mentioned above aims to carry it beyond the most advanced. Its prospectus announces that by its deed of settlement a fourfold division of profits has been made obligatory upon its directors—including an appropriation of ten per cent. to the creation of a fund for the permanent endowment of a school for the children and relatives of shareholders. Other advantages, peculiar to the institution and conducive to its stability, are developed in the prospectus which has just been issued from the office, 34, Moorgate-street.

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—*Dr. Arnold.*

CHAPTER XII.

Review of the Condition of the People from 1815 to 1830—Population, Pauperism, and Crime—Prices of Wheat—National Income and Expenditure—Redemption of the Debt—Exports and Imports—Comparative Expansion of Agriculture and Manufactures—Works of Public Utility—the Spirit of Adventure—Adult Education—Philanthropists and Public Benefactors—Prosecutions for Irreligion and Infidelity—Artists, Philosophers, and Literati—the Religious Spirit of the Age.

IN concluding the first division of our narrative, we inquired into the progress of the people during that fifteen years in numbers, morals, and the means of subsistence. We have now to deal with similar particulars in relation to the second period of the same length. As before, we must be guided by such statistical data as are obtainable.

The first class of facts will be found in the following table, showing the population of England and Wales, the number of criminal commitments annually, the amount paid for the relief of the poor, the equivalent of that amount in quarters of wheat, and the average price of wheat per quarter:—

YEARS.	Population.	Amount Expended in Relief of the Poor.	Equivalent in Quarters of Wheat.	Average price of Wheat per Quarter.	Criminal Commitments
1816	11,160,557	£5,724,839	1,503,240	7s. 2d.	9,091
1817	11,349,750	6,910,925	1,470,409	9s. 6d.	13,939
1818	11,524,389	7,870,801	1,881,466	8s. 8d.	13,567
1819	11,700,965	7,516,704	2,080,748	7s. 3d.	14,251
1820	11,893,155	7,330,256	2,226,913	6s. 10d.	13,710
1821	11,978,875	6,959,249	2,557,763	5s. 5d.	13,115
1822	12,312,810	6,358,702	2,940,440	4s. 3d.	12,241
1823	12,508,956	5,772,958	2,231,094	5s. 9d.	12,268
1824	12,699,098	5,736,898	1,850,612	6s. 0d.	13,698
1825	12,881,906	5,789,989	1,740,447	6s. 6d.	14,437
1826	13,056,931	5,928,501	2,083,221	5s. 11d.	16,164
1827	13,242,019	6,441,088	2,269,987	5s. 9d.	17,924
1828	13,441,913	6,396,000	2,084,855	6s. 5d.	16,564
1829	13,620,701	6,332,410	1,911,671	6s. 3d.	18,675
1830	13,811,467	6,829,042	2,125,772	6s. 3d.	18,107

As the census had been taken only once (in 1821) between the years 1815 and 1830, the population returns for the intervening years were made up from the parish registries; and are, therefore, less trustworthy than if obtained under the present system. The increase on the first decade of the century was 15.11 per cent.—on the second, somewhat less, 14.12 per cent.—and on the third, 14.91 per cent.; so that either the war put no check upon the rate of increase, or the fifteen years of peace were subject to some new influences unfavourable to human fecundity; and emigration could not have been that influence, for the highest number of emigrants in one year (1830) was 30,000, and on the average of years it was not half that number. The next three columns have an ominously mutual significance. It will be observed, that the price of wheat and the amount paid for the relief of the poor rise together with almost invariable regularity; and some approach may be made to an appreciation of the burden of pauperism when it is seen how much bread-stuff was annually put aside from the national stock for the sustenance of the unemployed or disabled—the average consumption of wheat for each of the population being from six to eight bushels. The last column of the series is startling. The number of offenders committed for trial is declared to have risen nearly four thousand in one year, and to have doubled within fifteen years; a rate of increase quadruple that of the population. Of the number committed for trial, about two-thirds were convicted. A considerable proportion of these offences were against the person; and, towards the end of the period, there were many of a novel and revolting character. "Body-snatching," and its more frightful sequence, "Burking," were the worst of these. For some years the graveyards for miles around the metropolis, and wherever there were surgical schools, were infested nightly with the ghouls of civilization—ruffians who tore the newly-buried from their graves, for the sake of what the body would fetch at the dissecting-rooms; as much as ten, twelve, or even twenty guineas—while others laid fictitious claim to the corpses of persons who had died in the workhouse or by the wayside. But, towards the end of 1828, an accidental discovery horrified the profession and appalled the public—namely, that systematic murder had been going on in London and Edinburgh for the supply of the doctors. The detected accomplices, Burke and Hare, confessed to the death of fifteen victims, whom they had enticed home and stifled by a plaster or wet cloth. Uncertainty to what extent assassination had thus been practised produced a general consternation; and all who are old enough remember, that for a year or two after the wretch who gave a name to the method he used had been executed, amidst unparalleled expressions of execration, the timid avoided fields and byeways after dusk, lest they should be waylaid and "Burked."—Another species of crime originated about the same time; and, unhappily, survives to this day to an appalling extent. At the Lancaster Assizes in 1828, Jane Scott was convicted of having poisoned her mother; and before her execution, she confessed to having murdered in the same way her father, and two children. As if the notoriety given to a new form of crime by its punishment stimulated to its repetition, poisoning has been ever since one of the commonest and most destructive of crimes, especially in the rural and more destitute districts.—The name of Esther Hibner is also met with in the record of these years, as the type of another class of newly-discovered crimes—that of cruelty to female servants. This woman had been in the habit of taking parish apprentices, and of treating them with the most wanton barbarity, till one

died under her hands, which procured the release of the remainder, and the death of their tormentor. Again was morbid imitateness excited; or, perhaps, it was only that people's attention was excited—anyhow, a number of such cases were brought to light.—War upon machinery by the operatives it had unfortunately displaced, was no new thing; but in 1829 it took the new and desperate form of burning cotton-mills, and blowing-up with gunpowder the houses of the employers. A still wilder madness, that had first shown itself in France, was about to break forth in England—that of rick-burning; of which many were incredulous till it glared upon their own sight.—In these scattered facts we find symptoms of the condition to which society had brought itself, and proof that poisonous elements were running side by side with the quickened streams of healthful life.

That there was much healthful activity, our next class of facts amply testifies. We have here a tabulated statement of the annual income and expenditure of the Government, the sums applied to the reduction of the national debt, and the value of exports, British and Irish:—

YEARS.	Total Income of Government.	Total Government Expenditure.	Sums applied to Redemption of the Debt.	Declared value of Exports, British & Irish.
1816	£62,778,605	£65,169,771	£41,657,858
1817	52,055,913	55,281,238	\$1,826,814	41,492,312
1818	53,747,795	53,348,578	1,624,606	46,112,800
1819	59,648,847	55,406,509	3,163,180	34,881,727
1820	54,282,958	51,457,247	1,918,019	36,196,322
1821	55,834,192	57,130,586	4,104,457	36,833,102
1822	53,663,650	53,710,624	2,962,564	36,650,039
1823	57,672,999	56,223,740	5,261,723	36,375,342
1824	59,362,403	59,281,161	6,456,559	38,422,312
1825	57,273,869	61,500,753	9,900,722	38,470,851
1826	54,894,989	55,081,073	1,195,531	31,536,724
1827	54,932,518	55,823,321	2,033,028	36,860,376
1828	55,187,142	54,171,141	4,667,965	36,483,328
1829	50,706,683	51,835,137	2,760,003	35,522,617
1830	50,056,616	49,078,108	1,935,465	37,927,561

The yearly revenue, it will be observed, was diminished to twelve millions less in 1830 than in 1816, but that for several years in succession it was exceeded by the expenditure; and it will be remembered, that this reduction was not effected until within the last six or seven years of the period, on the rational principle of reaping large returns from small imposts on articles of reproductive consumption. How little was to be attributed, up to 1823, to the sagacity or integrity of the Government, may be concluded from the fact, that notwithstanding the sums put down as applied to the redemption of the debt, they had managed to increase its amount by eleven millions since the close of the war, and its annual interest by £700,000. The national creditors, the fundholders—above 275,000 in number—had had the value of their property fixed, by the bill of 1819, at a rate considerably above that at which it was contracted; and profited by the depreciation of prices which followed every attempt to restrict the currency. The landholders, no doubt, suffered severely by that process, their mortgages foreclosing and their embarrassments becoming deeper with every inclination of the money market towards tightness. But whatever the agriculturists suffered, they could not attribute it to foreign competition. It will be seen by a glance at the first of the tables given above how loftily ranged the price of wheat; and we may here add, that the annual average importation from 1811 to 1820 was only 458,578 quarters; and from 1821 to 1830, 534,992 quarters. The home-growers had, meanwhile, so increased their productiveness as to feed nearly two millions more mouths than before. But the number of families dependent on agriculture was diminishing in proportion to the general progress. In 1811 it was 895,998—in 1821, 978,656, while the number of families supported by trade and agriculture was, at the former period, 1,119,049, and at the latter, 1,350,329—the one increasing only at the rate of 7, and the other of 34 per cent. Our exports to foreign countries and the colonies did not steadily increase—the table shows that there was more than one reaction from over-production. The records of the cotton manufacture have a similar significance. The quantity of cotton imported in 1815, '20, '25, and '30, was respectively, 92,525,951 lbs., 152,822,633 lbs., 202,546,869 lbs., and 269,616,640 lbs.; while the declared value of the cotton goods exported in the same years was, £20,620,956, £16,516,748, £18,359,526, and £19,428,664. Of the wages of the labourers on the farm, of the factory operatives, or the general artisan, there are no data sufficiently authentic and copious to justify a comparison between either the previous or the succeeding periods. They appear to have averaged—the farm labourer, 10s. a week; the factory operative, 16s.; the skilled artisan, 25s. to 35s. It is on record, also, that in a bad time, the Lancashire spinners did not make more than 5s. or 6s. a week; and that for the relief of the Spitalfields weavers £30,000 was collected in one year, and £10,000 in another.

And that there was much healthful intellectual activity throughout this period, we have many enduring monuments. So soon as the energies of the nation, released from the misdirection of war, and recovered from the exhaustion of collapse, found themselves at once free and strong, they were put forth, as by instinct, on enterprises of spirit and utility. Discoveries and inventions that could scarcely gain a listener, now found hands outstretched from all sides to give them application. Thus from fifteen to twenty miles of the metropolis were lighted with gas; steam-vessels were run up and down the Thames and all the principal rivers; the Menai bridge was stretched a hundred feet above high water-mark; the Caledonian canal was completed at an expense of £900,000; Chat Moss, traditionally impassable as any Irish bog, was solidified for the passage of locomotives and railway trains between Manchester and Liverpool; the Thames Tunnel was commenced, and perseveringly continued, spite of difficulties from soil and flood; the

* Nine steam-vessels were built in 1815, in England and Scotland, 22 in 1831, and 72 in 1826.

St. Katharine's Docks were built upon the site of 800 houses; the ugly and dangerous Old London Bridge was supplanted by the splendid arches which now connect the City with Southwark; whatever is creditable in the market-places of London was effected; two of the Parks at the West End were beautified, and a third constructed; and the Post-office stretched, in the progress of its erection, over the whole period of our review. James Watt was the genius of the age, and was honoured as such by men of the highest rank in society, and of the highest eminence for intellect. There was something of the spirit of adventure and romance in this rage for improvement and material creation. It was the same spirit, only flowing in another channel, that impelled a Sunderland ship-master, named Smith, to venture so far beyond the usual track of the Pacific whalers as to stumble on the country he designated New South Shetland—that sent Captain Parry through the so-called Baffin's Bay into the Polar Sea, whence the Arctic enterprises of himself, Franklin, and Ross—that sustained Denham and Clapperton, Laing and Salt, to overcome, or consoled them in sinking under, the hardships of African discovery—and that inspired Belzoni, an Englishman by adoption, with the ardour of the antiquary and the skill of the engineer.

Education was another great work of the time. As upon no subject is there more disagreement than upon the provision now in existence for the instruction of the juvenile population, we will not hazard an estimate of the educational machinery that was then at work upon the rising generation. But it was not school instruction alone that had come to be in demand, or that the enlightened and benevolent were anxious to supply. It had begun to be perceived that what can be taught at school, however valuable, and though indispensable, is but an inconsiderable part of the process of education. It had occurred to a man of practical science and earnest philanthropy, Dr. Birkbeck, that adult workmen might be made acquainted with the principles which underlie their occupations; and that, to give them, if only an inkling of scientific knowledge, would be to ameliorate their condition, and to indefinitely advance the interests of science itself. He had made an experiment of the kind at Glasgow, and on his removing to London he resolved to renew it on a larger scale. He accordingly originated, with the aid of Mr. Brougham, in the year 1823, the London Mechanics' Institute; and in the next year laid the foundation of the edifice in Southampton-buildings. In a short time, nearly all the large towns had each a Mechanics' Institute; then similar societies were established in the smaller towns; and within five or six years, these institutions might be counted by the hundred. Before that time, it had been discovered that there was a great deficiency of books for the people; and, in 1823, Mr. Brougham, Lord John Russell, Dr. Lushington, William Allen, and others, formed the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," with which originated the *Penny Magazine*, and other pioneers of cheap and wholesome literature. Another achievement was, the institution of the London University, for the education of young men of the middle classes, and of the Dissenting communities, excluded from the great national schools. It was an indirect advantage of each of these three efforts in one direction, that they stimulated a corresponding, though rival exertion, among others, with whom anxiety for the diffusion of knowledge was tempered with solicitude for its being intermingled with certain moral influences.—We may mention, in this connexion, the institution of Musical Festivals, at York, Norwich, Birmingham, and Worcester; the commencement of that awakening of musical taste in the English people, which is almost equal to the creation of a new faculty, and which certainly has carried to thousands of homes delight unfelt by the families of prior generations.

There was a conspicuous group of men and women in these times inspired by that principle of commingled fraternity and compassion to which we give the name of philanthropy—William Allen, Robert Owen, and Elizabeth Fry. Allen and Owen were for many years partners in every scheme of beneficence; but Robert Owen added to them a project which went to the radical reconstruction of society, though it was not then encumbered by the *odium theologicum* to which it has since become obnoxious. Employment and education on principles more in harmony with the laws of our nature than those which had hitherto obtained, were the objects of his scheme; he devoted his own fortune to an experiment of the kind in Lanarkshire, and he inspired sufficient confidence in the wealthy and philanthropic to have placed at his disposal very large sums. Mrs. Fry was less speculative, and more immediately successful. A female Howard, she investigated personally, with infinite courage and self-denial, the condition of our prisons, exciting an interest among legislators and rulers in the improvement of their condition; and softening the hearts of the most hardened by the winning pathos and guileless wisdom of her speech.—But those are not the only philanthropists who give up their fortunes to works of mercy and schemes of human amendment; there is another class of benefactors, who make their ordinary avocations means of benefit to their race. Thus Pestalozzi, the director of a Swiss Orphan Institution, released the youth of England for ever from the old, self-defeating system of teaching, by which an undigested mass of facts was forced into the mind, instead of its faculties being drawn forth, and directed on what to lay hold. Meanwhile, Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, the first superintendents of Hanwell Asylum, were developing a new method of managing the insane, whereby chains, whips, dungeons, and all the barbarous apparatus by which the loss of reason was treated worse than a crime, and its recovery rendered impossible, were displaced by a system of freedom, gentleness, and industry. Another good work was going forward at Edinburgh, where a committee of University Professors were engaged, in 1820, in watching the efficacy of Mr. Gall's invention for teaching the blind to read. And lastly

—lastly, that is, as to our space for enumeration—there was Dr. Watson concluding his forty-five years labour of teaching the deaf and dumb something like an articulate speech.—There had been, no doubt, in prior ages, men and women as wise and good as these; but the world did not then know its benefactors; they laboured in obscurity, and without mutual knowledge; they were repaid often with persecution, because misunderstood; but now, the arts of peace were found to include the whole circle of human necessities and sufferings, and there was not an outcast left uncompensated, not a disease without an attempted remedy.

There was one thing the age had not attained to—namely, the conviction that it is best as well as just, to leave matters of opinion to adjust themselves. We have had frequent occasion to advert to political prosecutions for sedition—we must here mention that almost as numerous were indictments for blasphemy or irreligious publications. Sometimes this ignorant, impolitic, and unholy zeal took a ludicrous, sometimes a virulent form. Thus, in 1822, when Mr. Murray, Lord Byron's publisher, applied to the Court of Chancery for an instruction to restrain printers from printing his *Cain*, the application was refused, because the poem contained what the Lord Chancellor deemed blasphemous matter; the withholding of the injunction tending, nevertheless, to promote the sale of the work. What was still worse, a similar application from the publisher of a physiological work by Mr. Lawrence, the eminent surgeon, was refused, on the ground that the work favoured the doctrine of materialism. In 1823, Miss Susanna Wright was punished for a libel on the Christian religion, by eighteen months' imprisonment, and a fine of £100. And in the next year eight shopmen of the infidel bookseller and writer, Carlile, were condemned to fine and imprisonment for having sold Paine's *Age of Reason*, and other "irreligious" works. The natural but unfortunate effect was, that numbers associated the religion thus defended with the acts done in its name; but others, better informed, or more deeply reflective, asked whether Christianity were not more libelled by the judge on the bench than by the prisoner at the bar.

Art, literature, and philosophy, gave and received lustre from a multitude of names. Kemble and Kean divided the empire of the stage, and Sontag drew away the whole fashionable world in a time of the most intense political excitement to listen to her warblings. West, an American by birth, but President of our Royal Academy of Painting—Fuseli, the eccentric, but gifted artist, who found congeniality to his intellect in subjects of preternatural horror—Nollekens, who stooped his genius as a sculptor to an end for which genius rarely cares, the accumulation of money—Flaxman, whose works and life were alike beautiful, classic, sacred—William Sharp, the first of line engravers, and to whom we owe whatever educational value there may be in the profuse illustrations of our own day—and Sir Thomas Lawrence, turned from works of high promise and ambition, to paint half the aristocracy of England, and all the royalty of Europe—these all died within a few years of each other. Among the patrons of art should be mentioned, Mr. Angerstein, whose collection of pictures Government bought for £57,000, as the nucleus of the National Gallery; Sir George Beaumont, who presented a number of valuable paintings to that collection; and Mr. Payne Knight, who bequeathed a collection of models and drawings, with £30,000 to the British Museum.—In a group of octogenarians, we observe Herschel, the great astronomer—Sir Joseph Banks, the eminent naturalist, companion of the circumnavigator Cooke—and Arthur Young, the father of scientific agriculture, and the highest statistical authority for more than half a century. We have another illustrious triumvirate in Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Thomas Young, and Sir Humphrey Davy. Among what we may call the preceptive literati, we catch sight of Mrs. Barbauld, venerable for age and services—Miss Jane Taylor, a name familiar and beloved in every religious household—Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Lindley Murray, and Hamilton. High upon the seats of fame and authority, we see Sir Walter Scott, Jeffrey of the *Edinburgh*, and Gifford of the *Quarterly*. Coleridge had subsided into the wondrous talker, Wordsworth was biding his time for appreciation, and Southey working hard on prose, as the public did not rate high enough his poetry. Byron closed his feverish career in 1826, in the Greek camp—Shelley suffered shortly afterwards the fate he had prefigured in his *Alastor*—and Keats had just perished, like an opening flower, rich in present and richer in promised beauty.—Nor must we forget the great preachers of the time—Hall, Chalmers, and Irving. While the first-named continued to the close of his painful life to attract to the Dissenting pulpit unwonted respect, and to retain unmeasured admiration for his personal qualifications, Chalmers was beginning to exercise upon the educated youth of Scotland, as subsequently upon the whole public, a powerful influence on behalf of what is known as Evangelical Christianity. Irving was later in his appearance, but the effect he produced is among the memorabilia of the age and the phenomena of mental science. Turned by the friendship of Chalmers from going to America because unsuccessful in Scotland, he became the minister of a decayed Scottish congregation in Hatton-garden, and soon attracted thither all the intellect and fashion of London. Mackintosh and Brougham first heard him, they took Canning, and the world followed, wondering at his almost unearthly eloquence and prophetic energy. A spacious and splendid church was built for him in Regent-square, but before it was finished earnestness had become fanaticism, or eccentricity madness; and he fell into neglect from the great, and ridicule by the wits. He left the Scotch communion, but gained an immense personal following, and founded a sect which survives to this day. He died in 1834, in comparative obscurity—some deeming him crazed by religious phrensy, some broken-hearted by disappointment, but all who knew him saying with Thomas Carlyle—"One of the noblest natures; a man of antique heroic nature, in questionable modern garb, which he could not wear—the freest, brotherliest, bravest, human soul mine ever came in contact with." Of another order of mind, but a good and great man, was Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, then rising in another quarter, and destined to exert an influence on the sons of the Church and the nobility which we shall soon see was sorely needed. A Liberal Churchman—liberal in theology, politics, literature—may be to some an anomaly; Arnold was anomalous, however viewed—but he was a great necessity, and should be regarded as a benignant star in a troubled firmament. If the religious element of that age seemed almost to be dissipated in the unseemly struggle of sects to change their political and social relations, it was not altogether impotent; and we shall see it, in the freer time in which we are about to enter, impelling to higher activities, leaguely with every power for good—the largest and brightest of the streams that are for the purifying and progression of nations.

W. W.

LORD PALMERSTON AT TIVERTON.

The noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was entertained on Wednesday last by about 150 of his constituents at the Assembly-room of Tiverton. Francis Hall, Esq. presided. Among the complimentary toasts was, "The Clergy of all Denominations," which was responded to by the Rev. H. Madgin, an Independent minister, in a speech eulogistic of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston. The toast of the evening coupled with the health of Lord Palmerston that of Mr. Heathcote, his colleague in the representation. His lordship, in rising to reply, was received with great applause. He commenced with alluding to the long connexion that had existed between him and his hearers—extending over sixteen years—and congratulated them upon the calm that now reigns in this kingdom. He encouraged them not to look with alarm to 1862, as previous gloomy prophecies, such as those relating to the Exhibition, had proved false—for that grand display of the world's industry had for its most important result the strengthening of those bonds of friendship between men of all nations, which secure international peace. Our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic had been especially, as they said unexpectedly, impressed with the kindness and hospitality of the people of this country. But that which struck all these foreigners the most, was not the variety of splendid works of human genius in the building; not the building itself, which was perhaps still more remarkable than anything it contains; but the order which prevailed throughout every part of the country in which they happened to have gone. When they had expressed to him their surprise that it was possible to preserve such perfect order with only the aid of "a few policemen with little bits of sticks in their hands," he had assured them it was owing in the first place to the good sense and good feeling of the British people; secondly, to their confidence in the administration of justice; and thirdly, to the fact that all enjoyed perfect freedom in the expression of their opinions. The Government and the Parliament of this country had for a great number of years past, been laboriously, sedulously, and constantly occupied in looking out for, and carrying into execution, improvements; such as the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, Roman Catholic Emancipation, Municipal Reform, the Reform of the Tithe Laws, and the Repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws. They had, indeed, been lately reproached by members of the Roman Catholic body, because they thought that no foreign sovereign should dispose of titles in this realm, and should "cut up and quarter the kingdom into bishoprics, encroaching thereby upon the prerogative of our Queen, and trenching upon the independence of the country."

In all other respects, in regard to every privilege and right, the Catholics are as free, and upon the same footing, as the Protestants; and I wish that the degree of intolerance and persecution of which some of our Catholic fellow-countrymen have complained was the only degree of intolerance and persecution which Protestants had to experience in some of the Catholic countries in Europe [hear, hear]—where Protestantism is an offence, where the inculcation of Protestant doctrine is a crime [hear, hear]—and where the Bible is reckoned a dangerous book, which no man is allowed to read, and which, when seized, is evidence of criminality on the part of the person who was in possession of it [loud cries of "hear"]. I speak of the south of Europe, of Rome, of Naples, of Tuscany, of Spain, of Portugal. I do justice to other enlightened Catholic countries, such as France and Belgium, and even Austria, where a far different system, a liberal system is pursued, and where (in the case of Belgium), the Catholic Government and Catholic Parliament give stipends to Protestant clergymen, who perform their spiritual duties to the British Protestant communities there [hear, hear]—a fact which, to the honour of the Belgian nation, ought to be known, because it shows that there is nothing in the most sincere belief of the Catholic religion that is incompatible with perfect toleration and liberty to those of different communions [hear].

His lordship then turned to Protection, and the condition of the people question:—

Now, with regard to the re-imposition of the duties on foreign corn for the purpose—the openly avowed purpose—of raising the price of food in order to increase the profits of the owners and occupiers of land, I venture with all humility to say, that whenever you see the river Exe running up to Tiverton from the sea, instead of running to the sea from Tiverton, then you may look on Protection as near at hand [laughter and cheering]. Gentlemen, in saying that, I feel that I am foreseeing and expressing an opinion in favour of the continuance of that system which is for the benefit of all classes of the community. No man can deny that cheapness and abundance of food is eminently advantageous to the labouring classes [hear, hear]. The labouring classes are the most numerous portion of the population, and no man, I think, who looks with any judgment to the construction of the social edifice but must see that the labouring classes are the foundation of the fabric [cheers], and that, unless that foundation is solid, and firm, and stable, the fabric itself cannot be expected to last [hear, hear]. Now nobody can hope to make the poor rich. That is not the dispensation of Providence in the formation of the world, in the creation of the human race. There may be some other planet, or there may be some other land in this planet hitherto undiscovered, like that lubber land, that fabulous land of which we have heard, where it is said that pigs run about ready roasted, with knives and forks sticking in their backs, crying out, "Come and eat us" [laughter]. But, except in some favoured region of that kind, it is plain that men must labour for their existence; that those who begin only with their physical labour cannot expect to rise high in the scale of wealth; and that there must be a very unequal distribution of the goods of this world amongst the people of this world [hear, hear]. You may by very bad laws, or by internal violence, impoverish the rich, but I defy you by any process whatever to enrich all the poor [hear, hear]. But although

you cannot enrich the poor, you may, at least, do a great deal to make their poverty comfortable [hear, hear]—by enabling them to command as great a portion of the necessities of life as the dispensation of Providence and the state of society will allow them to have within their reach [cheers]. That is exactly what has been done by the repeal of the corn-laws. . . . I say that those things that tend to the comfort and contentment of the labouring classes must be a foundation for the welfare of all those who are above them. I say that they must feel that the repeal of the corn-laws and the cheapness of food is really a benefit to all [cheers]. But now let us take the case of the farmer—and I myself am a farmer in a very small, unscientific way, for I cannot profess to put myself in competition with many whom I see, and many whom I represent—but the farmer and the landlord, the producers of corn, run away with the idea that wheat has greatly fallen in price, and that they have lost all the difference between the former high price and the present low one [hear, hear]. But they ought to take into account the other side of the balance, and see how much the cost of production and their outgoings have diminished, at the same time that the price of their wheat has fallen. Will any man state how much he has lost on an acre of wheat at market, and how much he has gained in producing that acre of wheat? . . . But after all, in the long run, it is perfectly certain that this is a question between landlord and tenant. The farmer hires the land of the owner. He employs a certain amount of capital in working it. He must make his interest on his capital, or he cannot live; and, therefore, the bargains must ultimately so adjust themselves that he can make his interest out of his capital under the new and altered circumstances in which he is placed.

At length there came a word of reference to what every one expected would have been the staple of his lordship's oration—our relation to other countries. Summing up the numerous advantages which he had enumerated as possessed by the British nation, his lordship inferred that the best way the Government and the people could show that they deserved the favours dispensed to them, was by uniting together to perform the high and noble functions delivered unto this country to fulfil; and added:—

I think, gentlemen, that the people of this country have nobly performed their part of that duty; and I can assure you that it is the anxious desire of her Majesty's Government not to be backward in performing what belongs to them [hear, hear]. The people of this country did nobly perform that duty in the course of the last year, when they supported unanimously and enthusiastically the Government of England, in exerting its influence to prevent a foreign sovereign from being compelled to violate the laws of hospitality by sacrificing the men who had thrown themselves upon him for protection [cheers]. Those efforts were successful, and I am happy to say that the last of those exiles are now on their way either to the shores of England or to those of the United States, according to their own choice and wishes [renewed cheers]. That was but a momentary difficulty. It was one, however, which called forth the most honourable expression of generous feeling on the part of the people of this country [hear, hear].

His lordship closed with an allusion to African slavery—"which had created more misery and crime than the collected villainies committed by individuals from the beginning of the world." The people of France had formed an additional bond of union with us by emancipating their slaves, and we now saw something like an approaching termination of that great guilt:—

We have succeeded in inducing the Government of Brazil, which was the great culprit of late, to alter its course, and to go in the way of justice as far as it has been able to do [hear, hear]. I do not mean to say that we ought to be so confident of its repentance as to entirely trust to its spontaneous exertions; the thing requires that we should be watchful and active [hear, hear]; but the import to Brazil has dwindled down to next to nothing [hear, hear]—and that which is equally important is, that on the coast of Africa legitimate trade is taking the place of the slave trade [hear, hear]—and that the natives, to do them justice (with the single exception of some of their chiefs, who derive great profits from the slave trade—greater, perhaps, they think, though there they are mistaken, than they would derive from legitimate trade)—the people of Africa, when you come to look at it, are as repugnant to the slave trade as we are—they are the victims of it [hear, hear]. They want European commodities; they want our Sheffield, and Birmingham, and Manchester goods; they have been told hitherto—"If you want them you must pay for them in human flesh and blood," and human flesh and blood were produced. Now they are told—"Pay us in palm oil, and ground nut, and cotton, and ivory, and gold dust;" and they say, "We would much rather pay in these than in flesh and blood; here is our palm oil, our cotton, our gold dust, and give us your goods, and let us have the satisfaction of paying in these things [hear]—without violating those ties which even in the bosom of savages are held dear and sacred [hear]. Gentlemen, it is manifest that in the track of the merchant will follow the missionary, though sometimes the precedence is inverted, and the merchant only follows the missionary; but hand in hand they will go [hear]; and in proportion as we shall succeed in diffusing commerce and civilization in Africa, so will the light of Christianity be diffused over that darkened quarter of the world [hear],—and we shall have the satisfaction, not only of washing the white man from the guilt which now stains his colour, and makes it darker than that of the negro, but of bringing the negro within the pale of Christianity, and of conferring eternal benefits upon a race hitherto only loaded with calamity by Christians [cheers]. Gentlemen, if the people of England will only support us, as I am sure they will, in a little longer continuance of the means by which this great end is alone to be accomplished, I am convinced that we shall, ere long, have the satisfaction of enjoying this glorious success [cheers]. I have only to apologize to you for having detained you so long [cries of "no, no"]. If the length of my discourse were to be at all commensurate with the grateful feelings of my heart, you would have to breakfast here to-morrow morning, instead of returning by daylight to

your homes. (The noble lord then resumed his seat amidst great applause).

Mr. Heathcote then followed, and some other toasts were drunk and spoken to, but the reporters departed when the orator of the evening resumed his seat.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

On Monday, the Crystal Palace was visited by 70,000 persons, a great proportion of whom were evidently provincials. The attendance on Friday and Saturday was not above the recent average. The sale of season tickets has been stopped. Instructions have been issued to Exhibitors as to the removal of their goods. A large piece of Californian gold, and a smaller specimen of Australian, are among the latest attractions. The following is believed to be the programme of the closing proceedings on the 11th inst.:—Seats will be provided, upon a raised stage in the centre of the transept, for the accommodation of Prince Albert and the other Royal Commissioners, and in the immediate neighbourhood for those invited to be present. The principal portion of the business transacted will consist in one of the members of the Council of Chairmen—probably the Chairman, Viscount Canning—announcing to the Commissioners the awards of the prizes which the jurors have made, and stating the grounds upon which they have been given. Prince Albert, as President of the Commission, will then, in all probability, on behalf of the Royal Commissioners, thank the jurors for the attention which they have bestowed upon the subject, and he will, no doubt, take that opportunity of alluding to the great success of the undertaking—the assistance which it has received from all classes of the community—the benefits to art, manufactures, and commerce, which may be expected to flow from the lessons which it has taught—and the services of the foreign, metropolitan, and local Commissioners and Committees; and last, but not least, the cordial support and assistance rendered by the exhibitors will be acknowledged. It is not intended to admit the public upon this occasion, as accommodation for witnessing the ceremony, and hearing the addresses, could not be provided for a greater number of persons than the exhibitors, jurors, foreign and local Commissioners, and members of the local Committees, whose presence it is intended to request.

THE COST OF PAUPERISM IN THE METROPOLIS.—Two returns to the House of Commons have just been issued in relation to the Poor Law relief in the Metropolis. The rateable value of the property assessed to the relief of the poor in the several parishes of the Metropolis, in the rate collecting on the 18th of June last, was £9,760,206. The other return shows the rate levied in the pound in the metropolitan parishes for the last twenty years. Last year the amount in the pound in St. Luke's parish was 3s. 2d.; St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 3s. 3d.; St. James's, Clerkenwell, 2s. 6d.; St. Marylebone, 2s.; Hackney Union, 2s. and 2s. 6d.; St. Pancras, 2s.; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 2s. 4d.; St. John's, Hampstead, 3s.; St. Mary, Islington, 1s. 7d.; St. Mary Abbott's, Kennington, 2s. 9d.; St. George's, Hanover-square, 1s. 8d.; and St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, 3s. 1d.; where, in 1831, the rate was as much as 6s. 10d. in the pound.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A further portion of the sculptural remains recovered from the ruins of Nineveh, by the exertions of Mr. Layard, has been received at the Museum. The whole of the collection will be arranged in the new gallery of sculptural antiquities during the recess. The Syrian gallery, the Elgin room, and Egyptian gallery, are now arranged. The classification of the British Antiquities, in the new room, in the western wing, is rapidly proceeding. Some very interesting specimens of flint stones, used by the aboriginal inhabitants of Great Britain, for hatchet, arrow, adze, and spear-heads, have lately been received, and will be deposited in this collection. The Museum will not be closed until the close of the Exhibition, when it will be shut for one week—from October the 10th to the 20th.

THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANTS AND AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—At a meeting on shipboard of a group of Mrs. Chisholm's emigrants and their friends, held the other day on the eve of departure, Mr. Robert Lowe, the Australian legislator and prospective statesman, advised the emigrants to let other people go a gold-hunting, but not to go themselves. They would reap the benefit of the search for gold, though in an indirect manner; for the number of labourers which would be attracted from a market at present not at all well supplied with labour, to the gold field, would only tend to raise the value of labour, of which they (the emigrants) would be in a position to take advantage on their arrival in the colony. That was a safe game, and he advised them to play it.—The leading merchants connected with the Australian colonies, have held a meeting at the George and Vulture Tavern, in relation to the gold discoveries. The chairman, Mr. Flower, referred to the state of uncertainty in which all who are interested in the trade with Australia have been placed by the recent news, and pointed out the necessity for ascertaining what steps the Government intend to take, especially with regard to supporting the colonial authorities in maintaining proper regulations. It was finally resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Colonial Minister with the view of obtaining a conference.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

MR. O'CONNER'S LAND SCHEME.—Another meeting has been held before his honour the Master in Chancery Humphry, in Vice-Chancellor Turner's Court, Lincoln's-inn, to determine, in pursuance of the Act passed last session, "to dissolve the National Land Company, and to dispose of the land and property belonging to it," on the appointment of an official manager to wind up its affairs. At the former meeting no less than twelve gentlemen of eminence as accountants were proposed, and their respective qualifications canvassed, and at the close of the proceedings it was discovered that by far the greater number of the signatures of shareholders in favour of Mr. Ainger, the nominee of the directors of the Land Company, were not genuine, the majority of them being in one uniform handwriting. Voluminous affidavits were now read, to explain that the shareholders being illiterate persons, many of the signatures were written for them. It was complained that, since the last meeting, a circular signed by Mr. Roberts (nicknamed "the People's Attorney-General") had been sent "to the shareholders of the National Land Company," calling on them to support Mr. Ainger, and recommending where the parties could not write to make the sign of the cross. The fictitious signatures appear to have been procured in "batches," and one of the opposing affidavits stated that "ales and spirituous liquors" had been dispensed to obtain them, which the deponents submitted, if not a contempt, and contrary to the usages of the High Court of Chancery, was synonymous with the sin of "bribery and treating." Mr. James remarked that Mr. Roberts had not only been solicitor but treasurer to the company, had been party to all its illegal transactions, and now had a large claim against it. He was also one of the accounting parties. The deed was signed by 25,000 persons, for which Mr. Roberts charged £2,500; the progressive stamps cost £1,000. After considerable discussion, the proceedings were again adjourned. Mr. O'Conner was said to be staying at Leghorn.

THE CHILD-FLOGGING AT ISLINGTON.—On Wednesday, William Weale, alias Brother Francis, was indicted in two counts, for having assaulted, and unlawfully inflicted grievous bodily harm upon the body of John Farrell, a child of the age of six years. Mr. Parry conducted the prosecution, at the instance of the trustees of the parish of St. Mary, Islington; and Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Ballantine appeared for the defendant. On the afternoon of the 21st of July, screams were heard in the schoolroom of the Roman Catholic chapel, Duncan-terrace, over which school the prisoner presides; and a child six years and a-half old was presently turned out, covered with bruises and wheals, and with blood upon his thighs. The prisoner (who does not appear, as was first stated, to be a priest) came out in his gown, robes, and beads, and asked a person who kicked at the door what business it was of his? The latter, however (Mr. Hinchley, a neighbour), sent for a policeman, and, though the defendant escaped at the time on the pretence of wanting to change his robes, he was soon afterwards arrested. The Rev. F. W. Leighton, a clergyman of the Established Church, residing at River-house, Duncan-terrace, Islington, said he was aroused, on the 21st of July, by screams coming from the school. He had often heard screams as though from children in the school who were being flogged, but in the case of this child, the cries and screams were horrible. When the defendant came forward, he remonstrated with him for being out of temper, but he denied that he was so. He saw the child, who was covered with bruises the effects of having been flogged with a gutta percha whip. J. P. Huddleston, a surgeon, examined the child eight days after the occurrence, and even then found his posteriors perfectly black; his thighs and legs, on the right-hand side particularly, exhibited cuts, long, deep, and broad, some of them side by side, and interlacing each other. The skin was broken in seven places. The wounds would be made by such an instrument as the gutta percha whip. Mr. Clarkson, for the defence, said that he and his friend (Mr. Ballantine) were not there to deny that the child had been corrected by Mr. Weale, and corrected even beyond the limits of moderation, but there had been no evidence offered to show the punishment inflicted was more than adequate to the nature of the offence of which he had been guilty. The boy had been connected with the stealing of a brush, and had told lies. Mr. Parry said the cries of the children had been frequently heard from the same school since this occurrence, and it was clear the defendant was a person unfit to be in the position of a schoolmaster. The learned counsel, also, in the name of the parish authorities, thanked Mr. Hinchley for having brought the case to light. After the charge of the judge, the jury almost instantly returned a verdict of Guilty under the second count, and of acquittal under the first, adding that they considered the assault to have been a very aggravated one. The learned Judge said, now that the verdict, with which he fully concurred, had been returned, he would say that, in the opinion of the Bench, the defendant ought never again to be allowed to fill his former situation in any school, for it was clear that he had no mastery or control over his passions in his treatment of the pupils. He agreed with the jury that the defendant could not have been actuated by any malicious feeling towards the child, but that he had been guilty of great violence. The sentence upon the defendant was that he be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three months. The Court was most oppressively crowded throughout the day.

THE HOLYWELL-STREET NUISANCE.—William

Dugdale, bookseller and publisher, of Holywell-street, Strand, was indicted by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for having in his possession, and exhibiting for sale, licentious books and prints; two cartloads of which had been seized by the officers. His counsel, Mr. Sergeant Jones, took some technical objections, which were reserved for appeal; but the jury having returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prosecutors urged in aggravation that the prisoner had been thrice before convicted of the offence, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and then to find heavy securities for good behaviour.

A SAD CASE.—Two young women, named Helen and Flora Eccles, of lady-like appearance and manners, applied to Mr. Norton, the Lambeth-street magistrate, for relief in their circumstances of great distress. They stated their father had once been wealthy, but gradually reduced, and his troubles had so preyed upon his mind that he had left his family, and was not to be found. They had themselves been well educated, and were anxious to obtain situations, but were quite unable. An officer was directed to make inquiries, and reported that he had ascertained the story was true—the father was once possessed of large property, but had been ruined by speculation, and by the bad conduct of one of his sons, which had prevented others of the family getting employment. Mr. Norton relieved the applicants, and commended their statement to the press.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their children, continue to enjoy, in good health, the scenery and sports of the country round Balmoral.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL and his lady remain at Llandberis, making excursions on all sides. He has been honoured with an address from the townsfolk of Carnarvon.

THE RIGHT HON. DENIS ST. GEORGE, BARON DUNRANDLE AND CLANCONAL, has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the Irish peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of Charles William, Earl of Charville, deceased.

SIR GEORGE GREY has returned from voyaging in the Northern Seas, but is not much improved in health.

MR. ALDERMAN HUNTER, being the senior of eleven aldermen below the chair, has been elected Lord Mayor of London for 1852.

Preparation continues to be made for the royal visit to Manchester. The stages in Peel Park are to accommodate 85,000 Sunday-school children, and a great number of stages are erecting along the line of road which the royal cortege is to take, at the public expense. The town council has confirmed the vote in favour of robes for all its members; and purple silk gowns for the councillors, and scarlet cloth gowns for the Mayor and aldermen, have been ordered from Messrs. Nicoll, of Regent-street, London. A badge, set with diamonds, for the breast of the Mayor, has also been ordered, with gold chain and collar, estimated to cost £600.

We are glad to learn that Lord John Russell, in the most kind and handsome manner, and wholly unsolicited by any one, has appointed Mr. James Brotherton, barrister-at-law, and son of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., to the office of Receiver-General in the Inland Revenue Department.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE CITY REFORMING ITSELF.—At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, after several observations upon the report of the Committee upon the Election Act Amendment Act, moved that the Court adopt the following words contained in the first paragraph. They would, he contended, accomplish a more extensive reform than any that had ever been adopted by the Court:—"That every person who shall occupy premises in the City of London for a period of a year and a day, and shall pay scot and bear lot, shall be a freeman and citizen, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges, and be subject to all the duties thereof." Mr. Alderman Sydney seconded the motion, and said he believed that if the Court adopted it they would have the approbation of the world, and even of the *Times* itself. After considerable discussion the motion was carried.

The *Tablet* states that the anonymous contributor of £1,400 for the Catholic University has intimated, in a letter to Primate Cullen, his intention to raise that amount to £5,000 by an additional subscription of £3,600.

[Advertisement.]—**HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS**—(From the *Westeyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

LITERATURE.

Crime in England: its Relation, Character, and Extent, as developed from 1801 to 1848. By THOMAS PLINT. London: Charles Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate Within.

Reformatory Schools for the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes, and for Juvenile Offenders. By MARY CARPENTER. London: Charles Gilpin.

"THOSE perpetually reiterated newspaper paragraphs"—says Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his "Social Statics"—"in which the ratios of instructed to uninstructed convicts are so triumphantly stated, prove just nothing. Before any inference can be drawn, it must be shown that these instructed and uninstructed convicts come from two equal sections of society, alike in all other respects but that of knowledge—similar in rank and occupation, having similar advantages, labouring under similar temptations. But this is not only not the truth; it is nothing like the truth. The many ignorant criminals belong to a most unfavourably circumstanced class; whilst the few educated ones are from a class comparatively favoured. As things stand it would be equally logical to infer that crime arises from going without animal food, or from living in badly-ventilated rooms, or from wearing dirty shirts; for, were the inmates of a gaol to be catechised, it would doubtless be found that the majority of them had been placed in these conditions. Ignorance and crime are not cause and effect; they are coincident results of the same cause."

This paragraph might have been selected by Mr. Plint, as a clue for his readers to the idea of his work. It expresses the truths of which he has brought the proofs and illustrations; and those who have reasoned themselves to Mr. Spencer's conclusions, will derive from Mr. Plint's statistical investigations the most abundant confirmation and establishment. In the present state of the education question, and especially with reference to the immense assumptions of certain agitating parties just now, it was most necessary to subject to review the doctrines alluded to—that crime is greatly on the increase—that ignorance is its chief cause—that existing means of education have failed—and that school-instruction on a more extended scale can, and will, reduce the amount of crime. All these propositions fail when brought to the test:—in spite of assumption, distorted facts, and clumsy statistics, by which it has been sought to sustain them, they fall utterly and hopelessly before any thorough examination of the facts, if only the data taken include all the elements of the calculation, and the criteria set up be not arbitrary and partial, but true and perfect. Mr. Plint has rendered a most important service to the truth by the publication of this careful and valuable work; and if its conclusions be received in any quarter with angry and contemptuous feeling, as we can conceive may be the case, it will be owing to the fact that prejudices or interests have too many inducements to the support of a false theory, to permit any pleasure or satisfaction in the results—more encouraging than those set forth by themselves—which are here established by clear and detailed evidence. The author thus fairly states his purpose:—

"It is the design of the following pages to show the real progress and character of crime, since 1805; and its significance as a test of the moral condition of the people at large—its connexion, or not, with new industrial organizations; and directly to combat the prevailing theory, that ignorance and immorality are greatly on the increase. . . . It is not designed to conceal, that one object of this essay is to combat the views so industriously and perseveringly put forth on the subject of crime, by gentlemen occupying high situations in connexion with the Committee of Council of Education; and generally by that class of public writers and journalists who are ever urging as a plea for a national system of education, the increase of commitments to the quarter sessions and the assizes;—that increase indicating, according to their theory of the connexion of Ignorance with Crime, as cause and effect, the growing barbarism and immorality of the entire people."

The candour of this statement, coupled with some paragraphs containing implied condemnations of the monstrous assertions, that "nothing has, as yet, been done to educate the masses," and that "the religious bodies have signally failed to do their duty, and have effected no good," may excite animosity in some readers; who will, perhaps, choose to describe the work as an argument for a foregone conclusion, and affect to consider it "a glorification of the Sunday-school system," and a eulogy of Voluntaryism in the education of the people. We shall not be surprised to see the old trick resorted to, of bringing prominently forward the author's free concessions, and carefully concealing the strong points of the book, and the evidence on which its conclusions really rest. But it is beyond doubt that it will eventually make its own impression, and greatly advance the intelligent and complete discussion of the question.

In the first chapter, Mr. Plint treats of "the absolute ratio of Crime to Population; and its character and progress, at different periods, from

1805 to 1848." He points out the "absurd and unphilosophical" classification adopted by Mr. Fletcher, Government Inspector of Schools, in his "Moral Statistics of England and Wales," and favoured by Mr. Symons, in his "Tactics for the Times." The principle adopted by the former gentleman is a classification of counties, which results in eight groups. In one of these groups—and that the group by which all the others are tested—there is one county in which the number of criminals is 85 in 100,000 of the population, and another in which the number is 233 in the same population; yet these are "lumped together" with eight other counties, varying between these extremes, and the crime and population averaged! As if any truthful conclusion could be arrived at by a process in which this is the first step! Mr. Plint truly says:—

"The system of grouping counties according to some broad analogy of occupation, is, in one word, simply absurd. The only mode, in fact, on which correct conclusions can be established, is that of taking the ratios of crime at certain periods of time in each county, separately, and then, by a comparison of counties in which similar phases and changes of crime are discernible, to deduce broad general conclusions, if such may be so deduced, as to the influence, favourable or otherwise, of particular industrial organizations—or even a better course would be to try and find out what are the real and efficient causes of crime common to all."

On the principle thus stated Mr. Plint has prepared his tables, and carefully deducing the results to which they lead, he finds reason to conclude that changes in the law, the greater activity of the police, the transfer of offences from the summary jurisdiction of magistrates to the sessions, and similar ascertainable causes, have increased the ratios of detected crime; so that the records of sessions and assizes do not correctly measure the degree of crime at later epochs, as compared with earlier—and just so far as these ratios have been thus affected, they lessen the proof of greater criminality in the population, which at first they seemed to indicate. But, more important still, these tables warrant the conclusion that changes in our social organization have engendered a criminal class, who, though limited in numbers, are the actual perpetrators of the mass of offences; and particularly, "that the growth and wealth of the town population increases the opportunities for certain offences against property, and thus leads to a considerable increase of the criminal class, as distinct from all other classes, whilst the general population is growing in knowledge and morality." He also shows the gross fallacy of making the "marriage marks"—so favourite a test with a particular order of educational statisticians—a criterion of ignorance or moral influences; whereas, they only show that in certain districts the middle and upper classes preponderate. The ratios of marriage marks, or of the proportions of the independent classes, are shown alike to mislead and deceive in any attempt to draw conclusions as to comparative ignorance and criminality. A fearful amount of idle discussion might thus have been saved, and the inquiry turned into the more profitable channel—How far great centres of population, wealth, and luxury, afford the thief and pickpocket a "nestling-place"—"plenty of plunder, and verge enough to hide in"—and so induce a greater proportion of crime in such densely populated places, without the general mass of the people being therefore more ignorant or immoral? There are some counties in which offences against property, such as larceny, embezzlement, and fraud, cannot be as readily and successfully committed as in others; does it prove the morality of the counties in which such crimes must be few, that few are committed?

In these remarks we do but imperfectly indicate the course of the argument of this volume; but we must make room for an extract from the close of this first section:—

"The fact is, Mr. Symons, and his compeer Mr. Fletcher, have got an idea patented in their minds, that manufacturing industry divides classes, and, therefore, lessens the influence of the more wealthy and intelligent portion of society over the rest; and that without such influence, there are no means of civilizing, enlightening, and moralizing the community. They are insensible to the fact, that in this very condition of society, classes have sprung up, shrewd, intelligent, independent, and exerting a great political influence; and they know nothing whatever of the principle which that fact indicates, and distinctly proves, that the education of a people, moral and intellectual, needs not the appliances they advocate, and, perhaps least of all, the hot-bed appliance of a government provision and inspectorship of education! They may depend upon it, society in all its grades will grow and expand, intellectually and morally, although their calling and vocation should cease to exist. No greater mistake could be committed than to suppose that the intelligence and morality of a people depend simply on the mere proportions of persons able to read and write. Education, in its widest sense, embraces all that forms men's opinions—extends their sphere of observation and experience; and in a free country, with a free press, there are an infinity of causes always at work, instructing and enlightening the entire mass, far more powerful than the particular means which they hold out as the *alone* remedy. They may depend upon it, that it is the greatest of all mistakes to suppose that the guiding and moulding of the national character and will, rests with a knot of educators of children."

In further comment on the school represented by the gentlemen referred to in the preceding extract, Mr. Plint notices their stereotyped maxim respecting the oscillations in the total of criminal offences in successive years—that, "although the wave of ignorance and crime had its occasional recoil, it was only to advance again with augmented force;" and after recommending an adherence to "figures literal," rather than the use of such "figures of rhetoric," he adds the following important and forcible remarks:—

"The cardinal cause of crime, according to them, is ignorance! Grant the theory—very well! Does ignorance, as pervading an entire community, rise and fall—to use their favourite metaphor? Does it move onwards in waves? or does it alter its proportions slowly, but by equable movements, in the one or the other direction; that is—either as diminishing or increasing? Need it be demonstrated, that no sudden change in the relative ignorance and wisdom of a nation is possible? The intelligence of a people is simply the aggregate intelligence of the units—the individuals of whom it consists. These units, considered intellectually, do not materially alter year by year. The crime of a nation is committed principally by persons from 15 to 30 years of age; and it must be obvious, from the very nature of all intellectual and moral influences, that these cannot so change the moral character of a population betwixt one year and another, as to cause the violent oscillations in the total of crime which are patent on the face of the criminal records, for the last fifteen years! Indeed, the very fact of oscillation, on so large a scale, ought to have suggested to these parties the unsoundness of their theory."

In the next section, the author treats of the "Influence of Variations in the price of Food, on the ratio of Crime." This is a subject of vast moment, and demands remarkably accurate observation and careful deduction. The result necessitated by a comparison of tables, showing the price of wheat, the number of criminals, and the number of persons married in each year, from 1805 to 1846, is—that dear food and increasing crime, cheap food and decreasing crime, are always coincident,—and, in the same circumstances, marriages invariably fall off, in a proportionate ratio to the increase in the price of food, and the increase of the commitments for crime. These proportionate ratios lead inevitably to the belief that the variations in the cost of food, and concomitant variations in the employment of labour, are related to the increase or decrease of crime, as cause and effect.

In another chapter of the work, "The Comparative Morality of the Manufacturing and Agricultural Counties," is subjected to a very extended, minute, and impartial investigation. The topic has never been so comprehensively and conclusively discussed before. The method pursued, and the detailed results of the inquiry, are alike beyond our limits; but "the broad, general conclusion from the analysis is this: that there is a far larger proportion of all offences committed by the vagrant and predatory classes in the manufacturing than the agricultural counties, because of the greater number and populousness of the towns, to which these dangerous and vicious classes for obvious reasons resort." Probably this difference of proportion, in which the criminal class resort to manufacturing as compared with rural localities, "aggravates the ratio of crime in the former from a fifth to a fourth." If so, the comparison of morality is greatly in favour of the manufacturing counties. This we consider established beyond a doubt, and not merely, nor for the first time, by Mr. Plint; and we expect presently to hear no more of the always unproved, and now disproved assertion, that the nature, circumstances, and associations, of factory labour are productive of increased crime. Long ago, impartial observers felt that it was untrue, and if no accurate measurement of the difference of moral condition be attained as yet, statistics prove the groundlessness of such a theory.

Another chapter, "on the Connexion between progress in Education, and the retardation of Crime," brings out the result that, concurrently with a vast augmentation in the means of Sunday and Day-school instruction, there has been a corresponding retardation in the progress of crime. Undeniable facts are then adduced, which seem to warrant the conclusion that such moral and religious education has produced the happy moral effects observed; while it is admitted that other causes, of the nature of social arrangements, and also of philanthropic efforts, have combined with moral influences in effecting these great ends. Those who think "nothing has been done," or who deem Sunday schools "a failure," may read this section with advantage. It is, however, absolutely essential, in estimating the connexion between the progress of education and the state of crime, to bear in mind that all educational influences are partial and indirect; and while moral education is more permanent in its influences than mere scholastic instruction, both are modified by powers nearly, or perhaps equally, as extensive and permanent as themselves: and yet more, the fact that crime is of comparatively rare occurrence in the educated classes, does not prove that instruction simply has saved them from crime, but that they have been under social and moral conditions, which the communication of instruction itself implies, and of which it is but one consequence.

"The Criminal Class" is a tempting theme, and one full of painful interest; but we cannot follow Mr. Plint into his inquiries thereon. We refer our readers to his pages for many valuable facts and suggestions relative to the sources of this class, the moral and economic evils of its existence, and the adequate means of cure. He does not attempt to develop the theory of a criminal class, nor to write its natural history; but clears away mistakes and fallacies, and leads up to the conviction, that though "the class is in the community, it is neither of it nor from it," but, in its large majority, is "criminal by descent, isolated completely from the other classes, in blood and in sympathies, as it is hostile to them in the whole ways and means of its temporal existence." This class is believed to commit one-third of all town offences, and thus renders the great centres of wealth and commerce apparently more criminal than other localities; and their circumstances and occupations are then, by some parties, hastily concluded to be unfavourable to the morality and good order of the masses dwelling in them!

The chapter on "Juvenile Crime" is not less urgent in its claims on the reader's attention. After a broad and searching investigation into the facts, the author dismisses the subject with the "emphatic assertion," that—

"There is no evidence, as yet, which shows that the youth of the indigent and really operative population are retrograding, but the contrary; and that all the evidence on the subject of juvenile crime goes to show, what all other evidence on the subject shows, that the mass of crime is committed by a criminal class, whose real history is yet to be written."

We have already greatly exceeded the limits within which we proposed to notice this volume; we shall further only quote its closing sentences—commending to all interested in the great controversies of the day on Crime and Education, and especially to those practically engaged in reformatory efforts, a work which we esteem the most able, dispassionate, and conclusive, yet written on these momentous questions.

"It must not be concluded from what precedes, that the efficiency of public instruction is denied, always supposing that such instruction includes what all instruction which aims at moral results must include—the training of the whole being physically, intellectually, and morally. All that is objected against is, the fallaciousness of the 'capacity to read and write'—[and the author might have added, the 'ability to repeat the Lord's Prayer,' or to say the Church Catechism]—as a test of the presence of moral influences and results. The same degree of attainment in these mere elements of knowledge, may be associated with the widest divergences in the degrees of moral culture. . . . There is neither in individuals, nor in nations, any solid basis of greatness or permanence, apart from the pervading and controlling force of moral principle—and moral principle, in its proper and specific sense, is only another name for RELIGION."

In Miss Carpenter's "Reformatory Schools," which we have coupled with Mr. Plint's book, we find much to approve, and something to object to and condemn. In her account of Juvenile Crime we find her adopting and setting forth pathetically the very statements and opinions which Mr. Plint has proved to be deceitful and false. We observe, too, a very imperfect use of statistics, and the omission of many important and influential elements of the moral calculations she attempts to make. There is a disposition, also, to regard Mr. Fletcher's weak and one-sided work, before referred to in this article, as an ultimate authority on all the subjects to which it relates.

But while we think this plea for "Reformatory Schools" is rested on a partially false and untenable ground, we are deeply interested in such institutions themselves; for which there exists a great necessity, and a probability, almost amounting to certainty, that they would render no little service to society, in the improvement of the perishing and dangerous classes. Miss Carpenter sees clearly that formal education, and even the awakening of faculties—which is so much more than formal education—is in very doubtful relation to crime; and, indeed, is as likely to be the cause or instrument of crime as its remedy. She sees, too, that "the mechanical and military discipline of Parkhurst" not only fails of the end, but actually obstructs the attainment of the end held in view. Mettrai, Dusselthat, and the Rauhe Haus at Hamburg are representative of her ideas of the reformatory institutions required. Whatever is done must plainly be done in the way of industrial and moral training, on principles such as those developed in this volume with deep human feeling and Christian earnestness. These principles are—Faith in human nature, and Love to it for its Maker's and Redeemer's sake. But we may suggest here, in connexion with Miss Carpenter's repeated assertion, that voluntary benevolence is unable to effect the work, and that Government aid and inspection are chiefly needed—whether the principles developed by herself, as those which alone can ensure such establishments success, are principles which can be embodied in Government institutions, or ought to influence its arrangements? The fact that the secret of the reformatory work is faith and love, satisfies us that the cold officialism of Government support and control must not be suffered to intrude its presence; even if it were

proved that Government has a moral sphere, and may legitimately undertake moral duties. We are disposed, however, to think, that magistrates should have the power to send juvenile criminals to reformatory institutions, under certain restrictions and guarantees.

Differing, then, on some matters from Miss Carpenter, we yet honour her sincerity and zeal in a noble work; and we heartily commend her volume to those who would know more of its important and affecting subject.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

CONDITION OF ENGLAND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY.—The first census was taken in 1801. As the first, it was not so well managed as it might have been; but it so far affords guidance as that we may venture to say that the population of England, Wales, and Scotland, including the soldiers and sailors serving abroad, was about eleven millions. The proportion of this population employed in agriculture, in comparison with that employed in manufacture and commerce, was much greater than it is now. Since 1795 there had been a series of deficient harvests; and that of 1800 was so bad that the price of wheat rose to 115s. 11d. per quarter. To the middle-classes employed in manufacture and commerce this was a cruel aggravation of their hardships, while taxation was becoming inordinately oppressive. The misery was felt also by the poorest classes, as was shown by the swelling of the poor-rate to the then enormous sum of nearly four millions per annum, for the poor of England and Wales, a sum truly enormous in the eye of all times, for the relief of pauperism in a population of 9,000,000, which was about that of England and Wales. But the landowners were in a highly flourishing condition. With wheat at 115s. 11d. per quarter, they had no great reason to care for the deficiency in the harvest, in this last season of the century, and they lived in a style which abundantly asserted their prosperity. While the tradesman or manufacturer came in from his daily business depressed and anxious, unable to attend his market, on account of the war or its consequences, pressed for poor-rate, threatened with an increased property-tax, worried by the excise in his business, warned of bad debts in his trade, and with bakers' and butchers' bills growing more formidable from week to week, the farmer was cheerful, and his landlord growing grand. While the townsman was paying 1s. 10d. for the quarter loaf, and 2s. per lb. for butter, and the children were told that they must eat their bread dry—and there was a dinner of shell-fish or other substitute for meat once or twice a week, and housewives were trying to make bread with potatoes, to save flour—the farmers kept open house, set up gigs, sent their children to expensive schools, and upheld Mr. Pitt and the war, their king and country. The landlords obtained enclosure bills in great and increasing numbers; and some of the more enlightened, looking beyond the present privilege of high prices which so swelled their rents, began to attend to suggestions for improving the soil. It was in 1800 that we meet with mention of the first trial of bone manure. The farmers laughed, and declared they would let well alone, and not spend their money and trouble on new devices which they did not need. But the philosophers were at work—such a man as Davy for one—and the best order of landowners were willing to learn; and thus provision was made for future agricultural improvement, and some preparation for that scientific practice of agriculture which was sure to be rendered necessary sooner or later, by the increasing proportion of the more enlightened manufacturing to the less enlightened agricultural population of the country. It appears that, at the opening of the century, 10,000 acres of raw, newly-enclosed arable and pasture land would support 4,327 persons; while, thirty-five years later, the same quantity of similar land would maintain 5,555; and the fifteen years that have elapsed since the latter date have witnessed a far more rapid advance of improvement. It is a fact worth remembering, that the first decided step in this direction, the first recorded application of bone-dust as an introduction to the use of artificial manures, was made in the first year of our century, while the prices of agricultural produce were such as were then called "unheard of." There was less expenditure for amusement in those days. Travelling was seldom thought of by middle-class people, except for purposes of business. Middle-class families in the provincial towns and in the country lived on for five or ten years together without a thought of stirring. The number of that class out of London who had ever seen London was very small. Few who lived in the inland counties had ever seen the sea. Mountains and lakes were read and talked of almost as Rome and the Mediterranean. Little money was spent in travelling. Scarcely any was spent on books, music, or pictures. Children and young people had cheaper schooling, and less of it, and fewer masters than now. The business of living was done at home more than now, especially the needlework, to the serious injury of female health. The routine of living, in orderly families, was so established that it did not vary £20 in amount for a series of years. To householders of this order, it was a bitter and exasperating thing to see millions upon millions voted for carrying on the war; and hundreds of thousands lavished in rewards to military and naval officers; the tone of government, and that of a

large proportion of Parliament, being as if money was inexhaustible. From these middle-classes, taxed in property and income, taxed in bread and salt, taxed in the house over their heads and in the shoes on their feet, compelled to take their children from school, and to lower the destination of their sons, proceeded those deputations, and petitions, and demands and outcries, in the closing days of the century, that the king would "dismiss his weak and wicked ministers." Such sufferers did not mince matters in those days, nor choose their terms with over-civility; and certainly, the records of the time give a strong and painful impression that the Government regarded the people with little other view than as a taxable and soldier-yielding mass, troublesome at best, but a nuisance when it in any way moved or spoke. To statesmen, the state, as a unit, was all in all; and it is really difficult to find any evidence that the people were thought of at all, except in the relation of obedience.—*Miss Martineau's Introduction to the History of the Peace from 1800 to 1815.*

GLEANINGS.

Mr. Hobbs has accepted the challenge of William Garbutt, an operative mechanic, to pick the American lock.

Pauperism in the united parishes of St. George-the-Martyr and St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, has declined nearly one-half within the last two years.

Good cotton, it is said, can be grown on the African coast; six bags were last week shown at Manchester, which were forwarded as samples from Liberia.

The value of goods deposited by the various exhibitors in the Crystal Palace is estimated at £50,000,000.

The trade of Lincoln is so depressed, that in the heart of the city no fewer than fourteen shops are to let. Three years ago, a respectable house and shop in any part of Lincoln could scarcely be obtained.

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets, as a spendthrift covets money—for the purpose of circulation.

The steamers running between Clyde and Londonderry are carrying passengers at one shilling a head.

The salary of the Lord Chancellor will shortly be reduced from £14,000 per annum to £10,000.

AN IRISH ADVERTISEMENT.—"If the gentleman who keeps a shoe-store with a red head, will return the umbrella which he borrowed of a young lady with an ivory handle, he will hear of something to her advantage."

INDIAN POLITENESS.—An Indian paper refuses to publish eulogies gratis, but adds:—"We will publish the simple announcement of the death of any of our friends with pleasure."

From a statement made at the Guildhall, London, it appears that Jane Wilbred, the victim of the Sloane, has for the last five months been a housekeeper's assistant in a highly respectable family, and has won the esteem of every one by her cleanliness, industry, and cheerful disposition.

Of the stamps received by the London daily papers in 1850 we extract the following:—

The Times	11,900,000	Morning Post	828,000
Morning Advertiser	1,519,843	Sun	834,500
Daily News	1,152,000	Express	764,950
Morning Herald	1,139,000	Globe	585,000
Morning Chronicle	912,547	Standard	492,000

Galignani states that the widow of Lopez is at present in Paris. She has been separated from him for a long time. She belongs to a wealthy family of Cuba.

A writer in the *Parlour Magazine* says:—"In the employment of mixed metaphors in oratory, Lord Castlereagh generally has the credit of standing at the top of his class. One of the best specimens, however, of this composite eloquence that I remember to have seen is that ascribed to a learned counsel, who, in addressing a jury, used the following exquisitely harmonious figures, while alluding to the tactics of the opposing barrister:—"Gentlemen of the jury, I smell a rat; I see it brewing in the storm; but, please God, I will crush it in the bud!"

"YE BACHELORS OF ENGLAND" REJOICE!—The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men, and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women, at certain games, laid hold of old bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace. After twenty-five years of age, a tax was laid upon bachelors in England—£2 2s. for a duke, and for a common person, 1s.—7 William III., 1695. Bachelors were subject to a double tax on their male and female servants in 1785.

It is related (we are telling an old story, but it is worth the resurrection) of Dr. Langhorne, that on his learning that Collins the poet was buried at Chichester, he travelled there to enjoy all the luxury of poetic sorrow over his grave. On inquiry, he found that Collins was buried in what is called the Paradise, near the Cathedral. He went there, and after an hour's seclusion came forth with all the solemn dignity of woe. That night, however, on describing his pilgrimage, he found—not that his tears had been wasted, but that he had been bedewing the grave of a very honest man and useful member of society, Mr. Collins—a tailor!—*Weekly News.*

The editor of the *Buffalonian* says he would as soon try to go to sea on a shingle, make a ladder of fog, chase a stream of lightning through a crab-apple orchard, swim the rapids of Niagara, or set Lake Erie on fire with lucifer matches, as to think of stopping two young persons from getting married when they take it into their heads to do so.

COLERIDGE ON HORSEBACK.—Coleridge was a remarkably awkward horseman—so much so as generally to attract notice. He was once riding along the turnpike-road in the county of Durham, when a wag,

approaching him, noticed his peculiarity, and (quite mistaking his man) thought the rider a fine subject for a little sport, when, as he drew near, he thus accosted Mr. C.:—"I say, young man, did you meet a tailor on the road?" "Yes," replied Mr. C. (who was never at a loss for a rejoinder), "I did; and he told me, if I went a little further, I should meet a goose!" The assailant was struck dumb, while the traveller jogged on.—*Dr. Chalmers's Life.*

COURAGE.—Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money; he will respect you more than if you tell him you can't. Have the courage to wear your old garments till you can pay for new ones. Have the courage to make a will, and, what is more, a just one. Have the courage to pass the bottle without filling your glass, and laugh at those who urge you to the contrary. Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket. Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is better that you should be silent.

THE DAY OF THE MONTH.—Many persons might help themselves, as some do, by remembering throughout the year on what day the first of January fell, and by permanently remembering the first day of each month, which agrees with the first day of the year. Thus, this present year began on Wednesday, and the 6th of August is therefore Wednesday, as are the 13th, 20th, 27th. By the following lines the key to the months may be kept in mind:—

The first of October, you'll find if you try,
The second of April, as well as July,
The third of November, which rhymes to December,
The fourth day of June, and no other, remember,
The fifth of the leap-month, of March, and November,
The sixth day of August, and seventh of May,
Show the first of the year in the name of the day;
But in leap-year, when leap-month has duly been reckoned,
These month-dates will show, not the first, but the second.
—*Not a Query.*

The *Record* states that one Rev. Mr. Eden, a clergyman at Leigh, modestly allows the following verses to be sung in the schools under his special superintendence:—

All hail to thee, our pastor, the pride of all around,
A better spirit ne'er was met on all our British ground;
Breathe thy pure and Godlike name, and loud the plaudits ring, &c.
In thee we all will trust, in thee our dearest hopes repose,—
The guardian of religion's rights, the terror of her foes,
&c., &c.

Attempts to please everybody are proverbially unsuccessful, but the *Montrose Standard* narrates an exception. A reverend gentleman in that town was presented with a Geneva cloak and bands, by a portion of his hearers; while the remainder would neither subscribe nor even countenance such abominations. A love of peace and concord being a leading feature in the reverend gentleman's character, he hit upon a scheme that would hush all bickerings on the subject—the plan being neither more nor less than by appearing one-half of the day in his new canonicals, and the other half divested of these exterior trappings! "The plan has succeeded admirably—all parties being highly pleased with the arrangement."

BIRTHS.

September 18, the wife of Mr. W. H. FALL, of 23, Tabernacls-walk, Finsbury, of a daughter.
September 20, the wife of the Rev. H. B. CREAK, Tutor in Airedale College, Bradford, of a son.
September 21, at 7, Elm-villas, Haverstock-hill, the wife of the Rev. M. NANKER, of New College, of a son.
September 24, the wife of Mr. J. MORGAN, draper, King-street, St. Helier's, Jersey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

September 17, at Dr. Steane's Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. W. LEAK, Mr. KENDALL CROSSLEY, of South Lambeth, to Miss MARIA HANNAH POCOCK, of Stockwell.
September 19, at the Old Gravel-pit Meeting-house, Homerton, by the Rev. G. WRIGHT, the Rev. JAMES EDWIN TURNER, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, to ISABELLA ESTHER, only daughter of the Rev. G. WRIGHT, of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.
September 20, at the Chapel Above-bar, Southampton, by the Rev. T. MORRIS, Mr. WILLIAM CUDLIFF to Miss FRANCIS OLIVE SACKINS.
September 20, at the Independent Chapel, Sidbury, Devon, by the Rev. C. HOWELL, SAMUEL STAWART, of Gittisham, Devon, to HARRIET WEBBER, of Sidmouth.
September 22, at the Above-bar Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. J. Varty, of Fareham, Mr. JOHN GOUK, of Southampton, to Miss CHARLOTTE WEBB COMLEY, of Romsey.
September 23, at Hackney, by the Rev. Dr. BURDER, ALFRED, youngest son of T. SMART, Esq., of Hackney, to ANN ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Lieutenant J. BROOKS, of the Bengal Army.
September 23, at the Baptist Chapel, East-street, Southampton, by the Rev. T. MORRIS, Mr. HENRY LAVER to Miss ELIZA FULLER.
September 23, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. PERCY, JAMES STEPHENS to ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY; both of Leamington.
September 23, at the Baptist Chapel, Ighfield, Salop, by the Rev. W. BOUTENS, ROBERT, son of Mr. Samuel HARRIS, of Free, to MARY, daughter of Mr. John POWELL, of Marchington.
September 24, at George-street Chapel, Ryde, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. Dr. FERGUSON, the Rev. JOSEPH WAITE, B.A., of Halden, Essex, to JEMIMA, second daughter of Mr. William CUTLER, of Ryde.
September 24, at Norley Chapel, Plymouth, by the Rev. E. JONES, Mr. H. BANGHAM, of Totnes, to Miss P. M. E. FERRIS, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Ferris, of Plymouth, and niece of the Rev. Dr. John Harris.
September 25, at the Independent Chapel, Wortley, by the Rev. R. L. ARMSTRONG, the Rev. T. J. WATT, Independent minister, Pudsey, to MARY ANN, only daughter of J. MOORE, Esq., of Arnsley, late supervisor of excise.
September 25, at the Old Baptist Meeting, Rushden, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. J. Whittemore, Mr. JAMES GREEN to Miss REBECCA LIFFE.
September 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Whitechurch, Salop, by the Rev. W. BOUTENS, JAMES, son of Mr. Thomas WHITTINGHAM, to ELIZA ATKINS, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas COATES.

DEATHS.

August 17, at the Mission-house, East Coast, Berbee, aged 41, the Rev. DANIEL KENTON, of the London Missionary Society.
September 16, at St. Edmund, aged 3 years and 4 months, JESSIE, daughter of Mr. M. HALL.
September 19, at 30, B.otham, York, aged 70, ANNE, relict of the late Rev. J. ARUNDEL, formerly Home Secretary of the London Missionary Society.
September 22, at Edgbaston, after a protracted illness, SARAH, the wife of Mr. J. B. LILLINGTON.
September 22, at Writtle, aged 3 months, the infant daughter of J. A. HARCASLE, Esq., M.P.
September 24, at Lower Edmington, in his 71st year, Mr.

WILLIAM FICKLING, formerly and for many years of Bishopsgate-street.

September 25, at Hanover-street, Walworth, aged 81, the Rev. H. L. POPPERSWELL.

September 27, at Upper Clapton, in his 87th year, THOMAS BROS, Esq., late of the Bank of England.

September 27, at Gosport, of decline, ELIZA, the wife of Mr. JOHN WILSON, and only surviving daughter of the Rev. James MILLARD, of Lymington, in the full assurance of hope, in her 39th year, having been a useful and valuable member of the church upwards of twenty-three years; by the grace of God she was sustained in this connexion to the close of life.

RATES AND VOTES.—An important question was raised at the Court held to revise the lists of voters for the Tower Hamlets. Mr. S. E. Moss, a wine merchant, claimed to have his name inserted in the list of electors for the parish of Whitechapel, in respect of a house which he occupied at No. 8, Magdalen-row, Prescott-street, Whitechapel. The objection to the claimant was made at the instance of the collector of assessed taxes, who admitted that Mr. Moss was properly qualified, with the exception, that he had not paid the assessed taxes due up to the 6th of January last. The claimant submitted that, under the recent Act 11 and 12 Vict., c. xc., entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Time of the payment of Rates and Taxes by Parliamentary Electors," he had done all that was requisite to entitle him to have his name placed on the list. He contended, that the assessed taxes were only payable half-yearly, in April and October, and that having paid those dues in October, 1850, he had paid all that was due up to the 6th of January last, and had therefore complied with the requirements of the act in that respect. The barrister, after considerable discussion, referring to the acts bearing upon the point at issue, said it seemed to him to have been the intention of the Legislature to confer on the collector a right to demand the rate quarterly. The claimant ought to have paid the rate due on the 25th of December, and having failed to do that, could not avail himself of the benefit of the clause in the Registration Act. He must therefore decide against the claimant.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, now that the re-insulation of their lines upon the new principle, patented by Mr. Edwin Clark, is completed, have determined forthwith to make a considerable reduction in their charges for the transmission of the messages of the public, and to simplify their tariff, by making it, as far as possible, uniform.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saving fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. **DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD**, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decles; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Rome—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Everything since our last, connected with stocks, funds, and shares, has been in what is termed in the city a "quiet" condition. The English Stock Market, however, is very firm, and there is a general conviction afloat that, in the course of a few weeks, an important rise will have taken place. The advance during the week in Consols, has been $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Other securities are shut.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Act.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97
3 per Ct. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities...	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	261
India Stock...	—	—	—	—	—	262
Bank Stock...	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	215 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchq. Bills...	43 pm.	46 pm.	46 pm.	46 pm.	46 pm.	43 pm.
India Bonds...	—	47 pm.	47 pm.	47 pm.	47 pm.	46 pm.
Long Annuity...	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	7 7-16

The Foreign Market, although participating, to some extent, in the buoyancy of Consols, has also been very quiet, but some changes have taken place in the prices of some of the leading securities. Mexican has experienced a trifling advance. Sardinian has recovered from the depression noticed in our last, and Spanish and Brazilian are very firm. Dutch, Russian, and Danish Bonds

are heavy. The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the leading securities, since the last settlement of account:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Mexican Bonds.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peruvian Five per Cent.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89
Spanish Active Five per Cent.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Ditto, Passive.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sardinian Scrip.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	4 dis.

Present prices show an average of the above quotations:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 89; Ditto, New Bonds, 1829 and 1839, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 7; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. Div. from November, 1840, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37; French Rentes, Five per Cent., 92 f.; Ditto, Exchange, 25 25 f.; Dutch Four per Cent., 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3.

Railway Shares have been in an unusually good condition; the market buoyant; prices advancing, and traffic returns indicative of continued prosperity. An average rise of from 3 to 4 per cent., has taken place in prices, including £1 10s. on Aberdeen; 10s. on Eastern Counties; £1 on Great Northern; £7 (!) on Great Western; £4 5s. on Lancashire and Yorkshire; £2 10s. on London and North Western; £2 on London and South Western; £2 5s. on Midland; £1 7s. 6d. on South Eastern; £1 on South Wales; £1 5s. on York and Newcastle, &c. &c. The advance in some of these has been too great to be long maintained, and it is very difficult to tell whether a reaction will not place the market in a worse condition than it was at our last writing. The increase in the traffic receipts for the week, is £53,438, and on the twelve weeks, from July 1st, £626,262. Of the first item, more than £14,000 is absorbed by the London and North Western Company; £5,200 by the South Western; £7,500 by the Great Western; £3,400 by the South Eastern; £6,000 by the Great Northern; £2,500 by the Eastern Counties, and £1,200 by the London and Brighton—the seven great trunk lines thus absorbing more than £40,000 of the increased receipts, proving that the increase in traffic is principally towards London; a fact that can be explained by the number of visitors to the Great Exhibition. The following are the current prices:—Aberdeen, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Bristol and Exeter, 79; Caledonian, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, 17 18; Eastern Counties, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 56 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North Western, 115; London and South Western, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, £50, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Newmarket, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Stafford, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; South Eastern, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; South Wales, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Indian, 21; Namur and Liege, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rouen and Havre, 9; Sambre and Meuse, 3.

The subjoined calculations, taken from a daily contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is prefixed it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the Income-tax. It will be seen that in every case the rate of interest last declared is taken as the basis of the calculation:—

	£ s. d.
Three per Cent. Consols, price .. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ yield percent.	3 2 6
Three per Cent. Reduced.....	Shut
New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Consols	Shut
Bank Stock (div. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum).....	Shut
India Stock (div. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum).....	Shut
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per day)	45s. pm. ..
Great Western* £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum).....	83 ..
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock* (div. at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum).....	57 ..
London and South Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum).....	84 ..
London and North Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum).....	117 ..
Midland* Stock (div. at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum).....	47 ..
South Eastern* Stock (dividend on the whole year at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	20 ..
York, Newcastle, and Berwick Stock* (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	19 ..

It will be obvious that these are the best securities. Railway property pays on the average only 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to the original shareholders is, therefore, decidedly a bad investment. Foreign railways pay generally from 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the explanation of the difference lying in the fact that very many of the small branch and continuation lines in the kingdom pay hardly anything on the original capital invested; while the system of guaranteeing lines at so much per cent.—generally higher than they can be worked by the first company—has lessened, in every instance, the dividends of the trunk lines. At present, the Lancaster and Carlisle line running straight, with few stations, and no branches, a length of ninety miles, is the best paying line in the kingdom; the last dividend declared having been at the rate of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Generally speaking, therefore, the past history of railway adventure in Great Britain

offers no inducements to capitalists to invest their money in this direction. Whether this is as it should be, considering the vast benefits, social, moral, and commercial, that are being derived from our railway system, is a question we must leave to be settled by the economists of the day.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	91
Do. Account	97	Equador	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Reduced	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent ..	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 percent ..	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities	7 7-16	Granada	16
Bank Stock	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mexican 5pr. et. new	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	262	Portuguese	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	43 pm.	Spanish 5 percent ..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds	46 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE GAZETTE:

Friday, Sept. 26.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 20th day of September, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 28,075,490	Government Debt ..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,964,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	14,042,115
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£28,075,490		£28,075,490

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 13,464,216
Reserve	3,596,497	Other Securities ..	13,785,274
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	9,386,100	Notes	9,123,970
Other Deposits	8,207,807	Gold and Silver Coin	589,65
Seven-day and other Bills	1,219,706		
	£36,963,110		£36,963,110

Dated the 25th day of September, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Tiviot-dale Chapel, Manchester.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

SMITH, WILLIAM, West-hill-grove, Wandsworth-road, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

EASON, THOMAS, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, brewer, October 4, November 4: solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Satchell, Queen-street, Cheshire.

FAIRMAN, JAMES, Great St. Helen's, City, commission agent, October 9, November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

MACANDREW, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Mill-wall, Poplar, brewer, October 9, November 6: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Bucklersbury.

WARD, THOMAS, Bond-court, Walbrook, City, wine merchant, October 8, November 11: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Bury-street, St. James's.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BLACK, WILLIAM FAHONEY, Perth, banker, October 6 and 20.

CROALL, DAVID, Ward Mills, Forfarshire, miller, October 2 and 23.

WILSON, JAMES, and PHILIP, JOHN, Dundee, corn merchants, October 1 and 22.

DIVIDENDS.

Timothy Abram Curtis, third div. of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., November 4, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Richard William Glode Douglas, Woodcote, stage-coach proprietor, first div. of 11d., November 4, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Henry Charles Knell, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, timber merchant, first div. of 2s. 5d., November 4, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Joseph Nash and Thomas Neal, Reigate and Dorking, bankers, fourth div. of 2s., November 3, 4, 5, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Joseph Alfred Richer, Halesworth, Suffolk, maltster, first div. of 10d., November 4, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Matthew Rowlandson and Launcelot Rowlandson, Whitechapel-road, drapers, second div. of 2s. 3d., November 4, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Samuel Henry Whitell, Vine-street, tailor, first div. of 13s. 4d., November 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers.

Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Brookfield Chapel, Chudleigh, Devonshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BASS, GEORGE MARSHALL, Louth and Horncastle, Lincolnshire, tea dealer, October 15, November 12: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

BASSETT, JAMES, High-street, Shoreditch, hotel keeper, October 9, November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Jenkinson and Co., Lombard-street.

HADLEY, PEARCE MENASSEE, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, corn merchant, October 15, November 12: solicitors, Mr. Bevan, Bristol, and Greenway, Pontypool, Monmouthshire.

HAYHOW, WILLIAM, Ratcliffe-highway and High-street, Shadwell, boot and shoe maker, October 15, November 14: solicitors, Mr. Stoddart, Raquet-court, Fleet-street; and Mr. Archer, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square.

HEYWOOD, JOHN, and HEYWOOD, JAMES, Liverpool, provision merchant, October 15, November 4: solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

HOLMAN, WILLIAM WICKENS, Bath, draper, October 15, November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Prichard, Newgate-street.

HUNTER, ROBERT, Swansea, Glamorganshire, linen draper, October 14, November 11: solicitors, Messrs. Leman and Humphries, Bristol.

WHALLAY, WILLIAM MARSTON, South Mimms, Middlesex, licensed victualler, October 14, November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Malton and Baynes, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Cadenton-juxta-Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmaster, October 14, November 11: solicitors, Messrs. Brittain and Sons, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BAXTER, DAVID, Edinburgh, baker, October 3 and 24. CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, Edinburgh, graier, October 4 and 25. GUTHRIE, ANDREW, Dundee, draper, October 6 and 28.

PRESENT CASH PRICE 22s. PER TON.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

THE PUBLIC are admitted, *without charge*, to the British Museum, National Gallery, East India Company's Museum, London Missionary Society's Museum, and to the splendid Exhibition of Art and Industry on view, from Eight in the morning till Eight at night, at BENEFINK and CO.'S Emporium for Furnishing Ironmongery, 89 and 90, Cheapside, London. The splendid Stock comprises every variety of Electro-plated wares, Chandeliers, Lamps, Tea Urns, Tea Trays, Cutlery, Iron Bedsteads, Baths, Stoves, Fenders, Fire Irons—in short, every requisite either for the Mansion or the Cottage.

At this Establishment you cannot be deceived, every article is marked in plain figures, and at such prices as can be offered only by a house whose gross sales are so enormous as to enable them to sell the best articles at 10 or 15 per cent. less than any other house in the kingdom. That we can furnish a mansion, is demonstrated by the continued patronage of the nobility and gentry; and to prove that we can also suit the necessary and judicious economy of those moving in a more humble sphere, we are enabled actually to furnish an Eight-roomed House for £5, and the articles, too, of the best quality and workmanship. This may appear incredible; but, as we are the largest buyers of iron goods, to say nothing of those of our own manufacture in London, we can do it, and subjoin a list of the requisites:—

Hall Lamp, 10s. 6d.; Umbrella Stand, 4s. 6d.	15 0
Bronzed Dining-room Fender and Standards	5 6
Set of polished Steel Fire-irons	3 6
Brass Toast-stand, 1s. 6d.; Fire Guards, 1s. 6d.	3 0
Bronzed and polished Steel Scroll Fender	8 6
Polished Steel Fire-irons, bright pan	5 6
Ornamental Japanned Scuttle and Scoop	4 6
Best Bed-room Fender, and polished Steel Fire-irons	7 0
Two Bed-room Fenders, and Two sets Fire-irons	7 6
Set of Four Black-tin Dish Covers	11 6
Bread Grater, 6d.; Tin Candlestick, 9d.	1 3
Tea Kettle, 2s. 6d.; Gridiron, 1s.	3 6
Frying Pan, 1s.; Meat Chopper, 1s. 6d.	2 6
Coffee Pot, 1s.; Colander, 1s.; Dust Pan, 6d.	2 6
Fish Kettle, 4s.; Fish Slice, 6d.	4 6
Flour Box, 8d.; Pepper Box, 4d.	1 0
Three Tinned-iron Saucepans	5 0
Oral Boiling Pot, 3s. 8d.; Set of Skewers, 4d.	4 0
Three Spoons, 9d.; Tea Pot and Tray, 3s.	3 9
Toasting Fork	0 6
	£5 0 0

NOTE.—Anyone or more of the articles may be selected at the above prices; and all orders from £5 and upwards will be forwarded carriage free to any part of the kingdom.

Note, therefore, the address—

BENEFINK and COMPANY,

89 and 90, CHEAPSIDE, and 1, IRONMONGER-LANE;

And if you are about to furnish, and want to buy economically and tastefully, visit this establishment.

BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c., can only be obtained by the use of **MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE**, which has a world-wide celebrity and immense sale. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent (post free) on receipt of Twenty-four Postage Stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home daily from Ten till One.

For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

Persons are cautioned against imitations of this preparation, under French and other ridiculous names, by persons envious of its success.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Her's.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Gray, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analyzing the Crinilene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS!

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical Cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post-free, on receipt of 14 postage stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, EYEBROWS, &c.?

THE Immense Public Patronage bestowed upon Miss ELLEN GRAHAM'S NIUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented; and sufficient for three months' use will be sent free, on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps, by Miss ELLEN GRAHAM, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it. At home daily, from two till five.

"My hair is restored. Thanks to your very valuable Niukrene."—Miss Mane, Kensington.

"I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all impostures. Your Niukrene has produced the effect beautifully."—Mr. James, St. Alban's.

For the nursery it is invaluable, its balsamic properties being admirably adapted to infants' hair.

LIQUID HAIR DYE.

The only perfect one extant is Miss Graham's. It is a clear liquid, that changes the hair in three minutes to any shade, from light auburn to jet black, so natural as to defy detection, does not stain the skin, and is free from every objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye for ever. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, &c.) will find this Dye perfect in every respect, and that "none but itself can be its parallel." Price 3s., sent post free by post for 42 postage-stamps, by Miss Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

COALS, 21s. 6d.—BEST SUNDERLAND.

R. S. DIXON and SON, Providence Wharf, Bevidere-road, Lambeth (Established 1830), having ships of their own constructed to lower their masts and come through the Bridges, alongside the R. Wharf, they are enabled to deliver the best Stewart's and Hett's Wall's End direct from the ships. They are the cleanest and most durable House Coals that come to London, and are a much better size than those delivered out of the ships into barges in the Pool; they also save the great expense of ship's delivery, lighterage, meterage, and the great loss of breakage. Those who favour them with their orders may depend on being supplied with the Best only. Yorkshire Coals, same as those brought to London by the Great Northern Railway, 17s. 6d.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c. &c.?

MANY Preparations for the Hair have been

introduced to the public, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as Miss DEAN'S CRINILENE. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent (post free) on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home daily from eleven till one.

For children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Her's.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Gray, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analyzing the Crinilene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical Cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post-free, on receipt of fourteen postage stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. BARKER still continues to supply

the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single and double Rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age.

The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent, post free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps, or Post office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, morning, and 5 till 8, evenings (Sundays excepted).

Post-office orders to be made payable at the Battle-bridge Post Office. A great number of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy.

DEAFNESS, SINGING NOISES in the HEAD and EARS, EFFECTUALLY CURED.—Dr. Barker's remedy permanently restores hearing in all cases, in infancy or old age, however bad or long-standing, even where the faculty has pronounced it incurable. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears resulting from deafness or nervousness, and enables all sufferers, however bad, to hear the ticking of a watch in a few days. The remedy, which is easy in application, will be sent free on receipt of 7s. in postage-stamps, or Post-office order, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. Consultations daily from Ten till One, and Five till Eight (Sundays excepted). A cure in every case is guaranteed.

"Your remedy entirely cured my deafness after all other means had failed."—Rev. H. Smith.

"It quite cured the distracting noises in my head."—Mrs. Eames.

"I had been deaf eleven years, and can now hear perfectly."—Dr. A. James.

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST,

of 22, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LONDON, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to persevere the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find a forcible mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—"Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?" After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Peraps I need not state that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself

and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial—for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure

for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood.

"Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous." The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, title, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonials must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary Cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbatic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbatic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor. JOHN MANNING. HENRY GOODMAN. WILLIAM PEARSE. ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1843."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screaming by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbatic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbatic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF

"HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.

"SIR,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers,—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbatic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scorbatic Drops.'

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Bareilly and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hanbury and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

British Empire Mutual Life & Fire Assurance Offices,

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

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Cartwright, Richard, Esq., Chancery-lane.
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PRINCIPLES.

1. These Societies are entirely distinct in their funds and management.
2. They adjust equitably the payments and the profits of each Member.
3. And return each Member the entire surplus, above the cost price to the Offices of his Insurance.
4. And lend the amount assured to the Member, should he require it, on security, to be repaid by certain instalments, the Member receiving the amount nett, without any deduction for legal expenses.
5. The justice of their principles, and their suitability to the wants of the public, have obtained the approbation and recommendation of numerous and influential public journals, and an amount of business very far beyond the most sanguine expectations of their founders.
6. In the Life Company there is a saved Capital of £20,000; in the Fire Society a subscribed Guarantee Fund of £15,000.
7. The Life Company transacts all kinds of assurance business, involving loss by life contingencies, including the important branch of invalid lives.
8. Both Offices have introduced some novel and useful improvements in assurance business.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health Restoring Food."
STUART DE DECIES.

"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,
August 27th, 1849.

"SIR,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,"

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,"

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age."

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time."

"W. R. REEVES."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's

Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries."

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL."

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me."

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning."

"WALTER KEATING."

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food."

"JAMES PORTER."

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food."

"ANDREW FRASER."

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular."

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts."

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try it if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise."

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,"

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

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When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on its delirium, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the Eyes, ophthalmia; to the Ears, otitis; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

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